

CITY OF LUCHOW IS CAPTURED BY YUNNAN REBELS

Chengtu Governor's Troops
Guard Yungshingchang
To Lichuanm

RELIEFS CLOSE UP
Northern Advance-Guards
In Touch with Luchow
And Yunhsi

Shanghai, February 10.—The Yunnanese have captured Luchow. Chengtu, February 9.—Great supplies of ammunition are being continually sent forward from Chengtu to the south. The Governor's troops are on a front extending from Yungshingchang, 37 miles north-east of Suifu, southwards to Lichuanm, 18 miles from Suifu. Luchow is quiet.

Northerners Nearing Luchow
Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, February 10.—Ex-Emperor Hsuan Tung will celebrate his eleventh birthday next Tuesday. Yuan Shih-k'ai will send Chu Chichien, Minister of Interior and General Yin Chang to convey his congratulations.

The report that Kiating and Yachow have fallen into the hands of the rebels is untrue. The advance guards of the Government troops have now arrived at Luchow and Yunhsi.

A conference was held in the Presidential Palace, Liang Shih-yi and all the Ministers, as well as the members of the State Council, taking part. During the conference, a memorial of some Commanding Generals was discussed, in which they demanded a peaceful settlement of the Yunnan affair, without bloodshed. The same Generals, however, recommended merciful measures if the rebels refuse to yield and offer obstinate resistance.

The Tanchengyuan, in a memorial, urges the despatch of troops to Kweichow.

Liu Kuang-hsiung, Minister of Navy, is leaving Peking for the Upper Yangtze soon, in order to investigate naval affairs there. Besides other tasks, he is ordered to find a suitable place where a second inspector of the Yangtze can be stationed.

Gen. Liu Attacks Luchowfu

The Eastern News Agency (Japanese) carries the following dispatches: According to a report received by the organ of intelligence of the Peking Government, General Liu Tsung-hao, the Commander of the 2nd Division, after arriving at Neichi, at the opposite bank of Luchowfu, attacked Luchowfu on February 4, 5 and 6, and fighting across the river is still going on.

The number of troops under General Liu Tsung-hao was about one brigade, while he was stationed at Yungning, but, since arriving at Neichi, he has over 10,000 men under him, with a large number of guns. This is due to the fact that, as reported before, General Liu has joined the side of the Yunnan forces. General Tai Ao is reported to be stationed at Yungning and is communicating with the left wing of the Yunnan forces.

After Generals Tsao Kun and Chang Chin-yao arrived at Chungking, they sent 2,000 men to Luchowfu as re-inforcements. The troops of General Chen Yi, the Chiangchun of Seichuen, are concentrating at a point between Tachow and Kiating.

According to an authentic report received by a certain foreign legation at Peking it is stated that Luchowfu was captured by Yunnan forces on February 6.

Recruiting in Shantung

Tsinanfu, February 9.—Late, the Peking Government planned to raise a large number of recruits in the province of Shantung. Thereupon General Kiu Yun-peng, the Chiangchun of Shantung, wired to the Peking Government, suggesting that it is impossible to raise a large number of recruits at short notice and there is a shortage of funds for

China Isn't Over-Populated, Dr. W. W. Peter Insists; Room For Many Millions More Yet

Defends Campaign to Lower Death-rate; Cannot Take
Rightful Place with Present Load of Disease

In the many papers and discussions at the sessions of the Medical Association of China in the Y.M.C.A. building, a great deal has been said about improving the health of China and cutting down her formidable death rate. But none of them faced squarely the question that has been asked so often:

"If China is too densely populated now, will it not be complicating matters to reduce the death rate?"

That idea had been sneaking around in the background of the meetings, ignored by everyone, like a ghost at a banquet. It remained for Dr. W. W. Peter, of the Public Health Department of the Y.M.C.A. of Shanghai, to drag the specter out into the light yesterday afternoon, riddle it with deadly statistics and leave it lifeless. Dr. Peter denied that China was over-populated—at least he maintained that if all the country's resources were used there would be enough for all the people there are now and all that would be saved through efficient health measures. He compared the population of China to those of other countries and showed that there were areas of the globe that supported a denser population without allowing disease to ravage them. Dr. Peter said:

"During the campaign in Honan a gentleman said to me, 'It is all right for England, Germany, France and these other countries to improve their health conditions and to lower the death-rate, but what a sad thing it would be if such a thing ever happened in China. You give us credit for having 400,000,000 people, which is far more than any of your own countries have; in fact, it is more than any two countries put together. Now if we here in China were to improve Public Health conditions and lower our death-rate from perhaps above 30 per 1,000 to below 20, why, what would happen to us? Within a few years there would not be room for everybody to live, and at the same time secure the wherewithal to live by. There would be no room for fields and we could not get rice.'"

Average Populations

"I confess I did not answer that gentleman at the time, but after returning to Shanghai I took the trouble to look up the relative populations in various countries. Now, the

general average population per square li in Europe is 13, whereas the general average population per square li in Asia is only 6. The average population per square li in England is 41; in Holland before the war it was 53 per square li, and probably now is more than that. The average population per square li in Belgium before the war was 73. Turning now to Asia the average population per square li in Japan is 38; in India the average population is 20.

"What is it in China? Once there was a gentleman who spoke up boldly and said one table was not enough; I would have to have a table as big as this platform, if I cared to illustrate how many people per square li there are in China. Now when I speak of China I speak of everything under the five-colored flag. What is the average population per square li in China? It is only 11.

"What we are accustomed to is the crowding in the cities and the crowding in the plains, but there are vast tracts of land in different parts of this country which are not populated, either because of a wrong use of natural resources, or for other reasons, but there is still room in China, taken as a whole, for many millions more than there are at the present time.

"The death-rate in the world from tuberculosis is one every eight seconds. By means of this large clock register we can see how many people die from this particular disease in the world in a given time. Most of the Public Health Campaigns which have been held in the several provinces under the auspices of the China Medical Missionary Association and the Young Men's Christian Association have been of one week's duration. This register began the opening day in each campaign, and the people were thus enabled to see how many died by the second, third, fourth day and so on.

Tuberculosis' Big Toll

"If there is only four times as much tuberculosis in China as there is in America, then there is a death-rate from tuberculosis of one every 37 minutes in China. I have had doctors who have spent from 20 to 30 years in China say that they think the death-

(Continued on Page 2)

Bopp and Von Schack Held For Conspiracy

German Consuls at 'Frisco Are
Indicted for Railway Plots
And Hampering Shipments

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
New York, February 8.—Herr Bopp, the German Consul-General at San Francisco, and Dr. von Schack, the German Vice-Consul, have been indicted for conspiracy, including plotting to blow up tunnels and railroads in Canada and to hamper shipments of wheat to the seaboard and to England.

KING GEORGE'S HEALTH

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 8.—It is announced that His Majesty was quite prepared to open Parliament in person, but yielded to his medical advisers that he should not undertake the ceremony in the present state of his convalescence.

Mail Notices

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen M. Feb. 11
Per R.V.P. s.s. Penza. . . . Feb. 11
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per C.M. s.s. China. . . . Feb. 17
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. Feb. 18
Per R.M. s.s. Montague. . . Feb. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. Feb. 26
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon Feb. 16
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hitachi M. Feb. 19
Per P. & O. s.s. Namur Feb. 20
Per M.M. s.s. Atlantique. . . Mar. 1

Mails to Arrive:—
The French mail of January 9 is due here on February 12. Left Hongkong on February 10 per M.M. s.s. Atlantique.

Minister Of Aviation Decided For Britain

Will Direct and Co-ordinate Two
Services; No Reprisals For
Zeppelin Raids

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 9.—The Standard states that the Government intends to appoint a Minister of Aviation, to direct and co-ordinate the army and navy services. The Government has no intention of making reprisals for the Zeppelin raids. The Home Office has ordered the lighting restrictions to be extended to central and north-western England. The Stratford Municipality has resolved to abolish street lighting.

The Lord Mayor of Birmingham has convened a conference of representatives of the towns in the Midlands, to consider measures to be taken in the event of future Zeppelin raids.

Request That Appam May Stay Indefinitely

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, February 8.—The German Ambassador, Count Bernstorff, has requested permission to allow the Appam to remain in America for an indefinite time.

The Weather

Cloudy weather, with sharp cold and strong winter monsoon. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 41.2 and the minimum 30.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 38.4 and 34.6.

Mobile Italian Auto Batteries Ready for Action



The Italians have found these long-range guns mounted on auto trucks of immense value in prosecuting the campaign against the Austrians. The mobility of such a battery as here pictured is its greatest asset. It can be moved from place to place with greater rapidity than a company of infantry can march, and it has the additional advantage of always being ready to go into action without the necessity of being mounted on a base like most of the big guns.

SAVE SERB TRANSPORTS FROM TORPEDO ATTACK

Allied Warships in Adriatic
Drive Enemy Destroyers
Into Cattaro

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 8.—An official communique states that a British cruiser and a French destroyer, covering the evacuation of the Serbian army, encountered four enemy destroyers, in the Adriatic, on the evening of the 6th. The latter fled towards Cattaro.

The enemy attacked the allies, off Durazzo, yesterday. A submarine fired a torpedo, which missed the cruiser it was aimed at.

Salonica, February 8.—French reinforcements and a British submarine landed.

London, February 9.—A telegram from Sofia states that King Ferdinand has gone to the German Grand headquarters, to visit the Kaiser. The Ministry exercises a regency in his absence.

Athens, February 9.—The German and Bulgarian authorities have decided on the removal of the neutral consuls in the occupied districts of Macedonia.

Col. Gordon, V.C., Taken At Mons, Is Exchanged

Release Arranged By King Of
Spain for That of Prince And
Princess Salm-Salm

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 9.—Prince and Princess Salm-Salm have arrived in London. They have been released from internment at Gibraltar and exchanged, through the good offices of the King of Spain, with Colonel Gordon, V.C., who was taken prisoner during the retreat from Mons.

PROPOSE TO RESTRICT BRITISH SUGAR IMPORTS

With Economy, Prices Won't Be
Increased, But Shipping
Will Be Released

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 8.—The Sugar Commission recommends the restriction of the importation of sugar, to assist in solving the problem of shipping tonnage. It urges people to economise in sugar, as this price will not increase, while tonnage will be released to help make food-stuffs cheaper, while it will also have a favorable influence on rates of exchange, as all sugar is brought from abroad.

NEW DUTCH MINISTER

Dr. Anton van Gyn Takes Control
of Treasury

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
The Hague, February 9.—Dr. Anton van Gyn, Treasurer-General of the Department of Finance, has been appointed Minister of Finance.

Cattlemen on Nicosian Slew Submarine Crew Is Latest Development

Fought Bomb Party Who Boarded
Ship; Threw German Cap-
tain Into Sea

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 8.—A correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, in a story in detail of the Baralong incident, relates how the American cattlemen on board the steamer Nicosian, which the German submarine was trying to sink, when it was itself sunk by the Baralong, avenged themselves on some of the crew of the submarine who clambered on board the Nicosian with bombs.

ONLY HALFWAY THROUGH WAR, SAYS SIR R. BORDEN

Election Being Undesirable As
Yet, Moves To Extend
Canadian Parliament

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ottawa, February 8.—In the House of Commons, today, the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, moved a resolution to petition the Imperial Government to amend the Canadian Constitution, in order to extend Parliament to Oct. 7, 1917. Sir Robert Borden was of opinion that they were not more than half-way through the war.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the Opposition, in a speech agreeing to the extension for one year, admitted that the people were not inclined for an election, considering that all their energies should be concentrated on the war. It was the duty of Canada to put forward every effort to assist Britain in fighting on behalf of Europe and humanity.

Lusitania Agreement Returned to Germany For Minor Alteration

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, February 8.—It is reported that the Lusitania draft agreement has been returned to Berlin, for minor alterations. It is expected that six days will elapse before it is returned to Washington.

TEXAS STILL BURNING

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 9.—The steamer Texas, which was reported on fire at sea, on the 7th, is now 500 miles south-west of the coast of Ireland, steaming for Queenstown, fiercely on fire.

M. BESNARD RESIGNS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, February 8.—M. Besnard, the Secretary of Aviation, has resigned.

GERMANS DISPERSED BY FRENCH GUNNERS

Works North of Troyon Suffer
Serious Damage; Mines In
Argonne Exploded

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 9.—The official communique issued yesterday afternoon stated that, south of the Somme, we bombarded a train, while, in the Argonne, we exploded four mines.

The communique in the evening reported an intense artillery duel in Artois, north-east and south-east of Neuville. Our fire dispersed the enemy. A heavy bombardment of the German works north of Troyon.

Mine-fighting in the Argonne continued in our favor.

London, February 8.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports mutual shelling between the River Ancre and the Somme and north of La Bassée canal. There was considerable artillery activity about Hooze.

Austrian Naval Chief To Meet von Tirpitz

Berlin Conference Coincident
With Activity at Kiel
Fleet Base

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 9.—Simultaneously with reports of activity at Kiel, it is announced that Archduke Charles, the Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian Navy, has arrived in Berlin, to confer with Admiral von Tirpitz.

TO ISSUE AN UNLIMITED BRITISH LOAN IN APRIL

Wall Street Also Expects Big
Borrowing By Allies In
The Summer

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 9.—The Daily Telegraph states that there will be a fresh and almost unlimited war loan issued early in April. It is hoped that it may be preceded by a substantial victory in the field.

Wall Street expects that another large loan will be floated by the allies in the summer.

A Treasury committee on national economy will shortly be appointed. It will include representatives of the working classes.

ALLIES OCCUPY JAUNDE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Haute, February 8.—An official communique issued by the Belgian Government states that a party of Belgian troops reached Jaunde, in the Cameroons, on the 23rd of last month and the British, French and Belgian flags were hoisted.

TARNOPOL POSITION IS BROKEN THROUGH BY RUSSIAN FORCE

Troops in Caucasus Are
Striking At Flanks
Of the Turks

IGNORE ERZEROU

Co-operate with Advance
In Persia and British
In Mesopotamia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, February 9.—An Austrian communique admits that repeated Russian attacks have pierced the Austrian position north-west of Tarnopol.

London, February 9.—A telegram from Petrograd states that the Russians in the Caucasus are now striking at the flanks of the Turkish forces, disregarding Erzeroum for the moment, while co-operating with the advancing Russian forces in Persia and the British in Mesopotamia.

Petrograd, February 8.—The official communique issued today reported heavy gun firing in the Riga district and skirmishes on the River Strypa.

The Russian warships in the Black Sea successfully bombarded the Turkish positions on the Anatolian coast. They were fruitlessly attacked by a Turkish submarine.

A flotilla of Russian hydroplanes attacked a vessel lying in the port of Zungulak.

Peking, Feb. 6.—The following official communique from Petrograd has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian 2nd edition: February 5.—German units attempted to approach our lines on the island of Glandan, southward of Dvinsk, but were repulsed by our rifle-fire. A considerable number of German aeroplanes and several Zeppelins made their appearance over the Dvinsk position.

On the front of General Ivanoff's troops, our scouts were successful in their reconnoitering. In the region of Gontovo, southward of Novo-Alexinetz, they stealthily approached the enemy's wire defences and entered through passages which had been opened by the fire of our heavy artillery, between the enemy's first and second lines. Here they attacked and annihilated a strong enemy party.

In the region of the Middle Strypa and north-eastward of Zaleschiki, several enemy outposts were dispersed and annihilated.

Easily Repulse Turks

The Caucasian front.—Our troops are continuing to press back the Turks and are easily repulsing all their attempts to assume the offensive. Along the whole Caucasian front, a heavy snow-storm has been raging for several days. There is over 77 degrees (Fahrenheit) of frost. The troops are marching in deep snow.

In Persia, in the Hamadan region, the enemy have been thrown back towards Nehovenda.

February 6.—The German aeroplanes continue to fly over the Riga section and southward of Ikskul. Our airmen dropped bombs in the neighborhood of Mitau, on the railway station and on the railway bridge over the River Aa.

On one of the sectors of General Ivanoff's troops, our scouts, having found out how the enemy fougasses were laid, connected them with wire with their trenches and exploded forty of them.

On the Brezjan road, we repulsed with our fire an enemy attempt to approach our trenches. In the region of Boyan, the enemy endeavored vainly, with the assistance of bomb-throwers and hand-grenades, to re-capture the mine-crater which we occupied during the night of February 3.

The Caucasian front.—We are continuing to dislodge the enemy from the region they are occupying. The Turks, when attempting to assume the offensive, are invariably repulsed by our fire, suffering great losses.

City of Luchow Captured by Rebels

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recruiting. Therefore, it is preferable to reorganise the provincial constabulary forces as a proper army and over 30 battalions of Shantung constabulary may be formed as three mixed brigades, 48th, 49th and 50th of the army.

Capture of Mengtze Bars

Escape to French territory

Special Correspondent of The China Press.
Peking, February 7.—The Central Government has been advised by telegram from Kwangsi to the effect that the Government troops under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Lung Chin-kuang (brother of Chiangchun Lung Chi-kuang of Kwangtung) have captured the city of Mengtze from the hands of the Yunnan revolutionaries who are now barred from escaping to French territory while Gen. Tsao Kun reports from Chungking that about ten thousand of his Northern troops have now been concentrated in the vicinity of Luchow and Tzeliuking and are making preparations for the re-capture of Suifu.

Hence it is believed in Chinese official circles that the Yunnan revolt will be finished after a couple of defeats of the revolutionaries at the hands of Tsao Kun's forces in Szechuen and in reality they pay more attention to the arrival of Lieut.-Gen. Aoki of the Japanese General Staff at Shanghai than to the situation in South-Western China.

Owing to his alleged association with the Chinese revolutionaries in the so-called second revolution in the Yangtze Valley a couple of years back, Gen. Aoki's appointment to the Japanese Consulate-General at Shanghai at this moment is regarded by the Chinese bad elements in South and Central-China as a sign of Japanese sympathy towards the rebel cause against the Peking Government so that there are now various rumors in circulation in the Yangtze Provinces about the activities of Sun Yat-sen's party with the assistance of the Japanese Kokuminto or Nationalist Party some of whose members are also at Shanghai at present.

According to the general tone of the Chinese papers from Shanghai, Nanking and Hankow, the people in the Yangtze Valley evidently regard the appointment of this high military officer to the Japanese Consulate-General at Shanghai as more serious for this country than the unnecessary and useless Yunnan revolt because they expect further demands or advice from Japan after the Japanese General Staff has received the report of Gen. Aoki about the Chinese situation.

Situation in Kweichow

According to private advices from Szechuen, the capture of Suifu by the Yunnan revolutionaries has evidently influenced the attitude of Kweichow to a certain extent but this is not regarded as serious by the Chinese Government authorities because it will be the same whether the Northern troops have to fight against Yunnan alone or against Yunnan and Kweichow combined. The total population of these two poor Provinces is about 15,000,000.

The Monarchical Restoration

As the Central Government has already intimated to the Entente the indefinite postponement of the formal enthronement of the new Emperor on account of the Yunnan affair, the Bureau for Grand Ceremonies will be abolished shortly not only for the saving of unnecessary expenses at this time; but also to show to the Entente Powers the perfect sincerity of the Peking Government in the monarchical restoration question. This is to show to Japan and the four European Powers that the change from Republic to Monarchy will not be effected until the internal condition of the country permits it to take place in some future time to the mutual advantage of China and the Entente Powers. This Bureau will most probably be amalgamated into the Ceremonial Department of the Chenshihtang and Mr. Chu Chi-chien, Minister of the Interior and Chief of this Bureau, is making all preparations towards this end.

Disturbances in Northern Shansi

The Central Government has telegraphed to the Chiangchun of Chihli and Shansi commanding them to lose no time in despatching their troops to the vicinity of Tatungfu for the suppression of the native bandits at Pingluhsien and Seratsi so as to prevent them spreading to other districts. These bandits are robbers and highwaymen purely most of whom have no rifles and their intention is to

Skating Champion Only 8 Years Old



Joan Ayres and Graham Rennie

New York, Jan. 3.—Joan Ayres, an eight year old Miss, who has the distinction of being the champion figure skater of all Newfoundland, is now in New York accompanied by her six-year-old skating partner, Graham Rennie. Little Miss Ayres is here to visit some friends and teach them how to skate. The little girl is so much of an outdoor person that she has adopted boy's clothing. She comes from St. John's where her parents, who are among the wealthiest in Newfoundland, live.

loot the natives wherever they go. The movement is without any political importance and the Government is doing all in its power to prevent them from effecting a junction with the Mongolian bandits under the notorious Pabuchaba. The rumors in the Japanese vernacular papers that there are revolutionary leaders in Pinglu and Tatung and that the bandits are in communication with the revolutionaries in Yunnan are unfounded.

The Coming Suifu Battle

After the capture of Mengtze by the troops under Lieut.-Gen. Lung Chin-kuang of Kwangtung and Kwangsi combined forces, the Government wired both Gen. Tsao Kun at Chungking and Chiangchun Cheng Yi at Chengtu urging them to devise means for the recovery of Suifu from the hands of the Yunnanese as over ten thousand of Gen. Tsao Kun's forces have already arrived at Chungking and Luchow. In addition, Generals Chang Chin-yao and Li Tien-tsai of the Seventh and the Ninth divisions of the Northern Army and the Hupei Army respectively, have been ordered to hurry their troops to Chungking to support Gen. Tsao Kun in the re-capture of Suifu. It is expected that about thirty thousand Northern troops will shortly be used to re-capture the city of Suifu from the hands of the Yunnan revolutionaries.

Luchow and Tzeliuking

The Government has received telegrams from Chungking about the safety of both Luchow and Tzeliuking which are strongly guarded by Northern forces and the Salt Administration has also received a telegram from its Salt Inspectorate at Tzeliuking saying that the place is quite safe and peaceful at present. As now there are already over ten thousand of Gen. Tsao Kun's Yunnan Expeditionary Force in the vicinity of Chungking, there is no danger from the Yunnanese and the rich salt wells at Tzeliuking will remain in the hands of the Government as usual.

In order to ensure the full supply of the expeditionary force against Yunnan, either Mr. Chang Chen-fang (cousin of the Emperor and late Tutuh of Hohang) or Lieut.-Gen. Yuan Lai-kuan will be despatched to Szechuen to take charge of the

military commissariat while a special arms supply officer will also be appointed by the Central Government in charge of arms and munitions for the expeditionary forces from Szechuen and Kwangsi.

In order to centralize the command of the Yunnan expeditionary forces, the important question of the appointment of a Generalissimo to the Government of Szechuen-Yunnan and Kwangsi-Yunnan fronts with a view to the suppression of the Yunnan revolutionaries as soon as possible was considered by the Government during a recent special conference in the Huaijuntang Throne Hall; but it is said that the matter is still undecided yet.

China Isn't Over-Populated

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rate is more nearly one every 20 seconds or 25 seconds, but at least we can say one in every 37 seconds.

"I appeal for co-operation, not only on the part of the China Medical Missionary Association and the National Medical Association and the Young Men's Christian Association, but also on the part of the ones who are most apt to be interested in this great question of conserving the health of the people. There is not an institution in China at the present time which cannot make some contribution toward improving the health conditions of this people, and in increasing the national strength of China.

"China can never expect to take her rightful place in this world if her people are to continue to be handicapped by a great load of disease, by the blind dives, by the high death-rate from smallpox, and by all these other causes which contribute to pull down the strength of the people."

Dr. Peter continued.

"England is a strong country. The death-rate in strong nations is low. The death-rate in England before the war was 15 per 1,000, and just a few months before the war began, the death-rate among the civil population was 14 per 1,000, which is a very low figure indeed. This is the death-rate from all diseases, only 14 per 1,000 every year. Germany is a strong nation. The death-rate in Germany before the war was 18 per 1,000. America is a strong nation. The death-rate in America is 14 per 1,000. These nations are strong not only because they can conserve the health of the people, but it may also be said that because the people are relatively healthy, these nations are strong.

"Now, how is it possible for us to know the relations between the health of a people and the strength of a nation. There is one way in which we can understand this relationship, and that is by means of vital statistics.

Should Keep Health Books
To the extent that civilized nations keep health books, to that extent can they make progress in improving the health of the people and in increasing their national strength, for as we all know, there is a definite relationship between health relations and progress of a country. Unless the health conditions of a people gradually improve, the rate of progress is very slow. If health conditions are rapidly improved, the rate of progress may be expected to be more rapid.

"To illustrate this point I refer you

to the Panama Canal. Before the importance of health conditions was fully realized, an attempt was made to dig the Panama Canal, but the death-rate was 121 men per thousand, and usually these were select men, physically sound when they left the home country, but the sanitation of the Isthmus was so poor, that out of every 1,000 every year 121 men died. Naturally it was impossible to complete this great project. After a number of years an attempt was made to improve the sanitary conditions, but the plan of sanitation was not yet fully developed and the death-rate was only cut in half, i.e., out of every thousand every year 60 men died. The attempt to dig this Canal was then given up. During the next few years the science of sanitation was developed to such an extent that people interested in the Panama Canal saw that if only the sanitary conditions could be improved, this attempt to dig a Canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific might meet with success. All of you know the story of this Canal, and how the death-rate was reduced from that high figure which I have just mentioned to less than the death-rate in certain civilized countries today. It is no idle statement to make when we say that the success of this great project hung entirely on one pivot, viz., the health conditions under which the men had to work.

"But not only in the projects of various nations in times of peace must the question of Public Health be considered. This question is one of the most important ones in times of war. It first began to be considered seriously in the Russo-Japanese war and at the present time all nations at war know that there is a definite relationship between the health of the soldiers and the strength of the army. All recruits are subject to vaccination, many of them are subject to vaccination for typhoid also, and a constant provision is made so far as possible to safeguard their health in order to make their work efficient."

Committee on Terminology

At yesterday morning's session Drs. E. S. Tyan, Liu-Min Tzu, Wong Hui Po, Abel Tong and Yui were appointed to meet representatives of the Missionary Medical Association regarding co-operation in the work of medical terminology.

A telegram of congratulation from the President of the Red Cross Society in Peking was read.

Dr. Chou read a paper by Dr. F. M. Jee, of Tientsin, on the standard of medical practitioners. He dealt with the difficulties attending the determination of a uniform standard for medical practitioners in China and supported the proposal for the establishment of a Central Medical Board under the auspices of the Government in Peking. Dr. H. T. Chiang, M.B., of Hupei, sent a paper on the status of medical practitioners which was read by Dr. W. P. Chang. He classified the medical practitioners of China into:

- (1) Old-fashioned native phys-

icians whose only right to practice was their sign board.

(2) Nurses and Assistants who had been trained in mission hospitals. These are a little better than the first group. They are in for making money and not for the benefit of humanity. These are often guilty of criminal practices.

(3) Graduates from Union Medical Schools, pretty well trained though not versed on the scientific side.

(4) Graduates from Japan.

(5) Doctors properly qualified in the colleges of Europe and America. Dr. Chang pressed for the early establishment of a Central Medical Board to register practitioners. More students should be sent abroad for the study of medicine. The Government should also subsidize the existing well known medical colleges in the country.

At the request of the chairman, Dr. Wu Lien-teh read a paper on "An Inquiry into Ancient Chinese Ideas of Treating Poisons." He referred to the old Chinese division of poisons into Animal, Chemical and Accidental poison. Under the former were classified certain flies, snakes, birds and insects. Under chemical he mentioned arsenic, croton oil, mercury, alcohol, belladonna, lead and even gold. In his opinion the cause of so called "gold poisoning" among emperors and high officials of the past was "opium" or some other active drug. The paper was full of interesting and humorous anecdotes. Don't Want Hyphenated Chinese

Dr. Merrins, of Shanghai, editor of the China Medical Missionary Journal, urged his Chinese colleagues present not to speak ill of each other unnecessarily, to avoid persons who are guilty of malpractices. In China there should be no hyphenated Chinese. The first duty of Chinese was to their own country although they must not forget the debt they owe to the country where they received their training. If they had a well-trained, a well-organized, thoroughly trained and united profession in China, they would be second no none in the world. Medical science meant preventive medicine against disease more than mere prescribing of medicines. He spoke

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of the need of establishing a state medical service for the furtherance of public health. China must not wait until western nations have done these things themselves, but go ahead independently. He assured the National Medical Association of the hearty co-operation of their older Missionary Association.

Dr. W. H. Venable, President of the Medical Missionary Association, continued the discussion. He emphasized the dignity and greatness on the one hand together with the humility and modesty on the other of the medical profession. He recommended the two grand words "I serve" as the motto of the medical profession.

Dr. Duncan Main, Hangchow, dwelt on the danger of placing money too much to the fore in the profession. We must not only relieve suffering but also advance the science. Finally we must be faithful to its true principles. He excited laughter by saying that a follower of the medical profession is often defined as "an undertaker." Dr. T. K. M. Siao dwelt on the standard of work, education and morality of the profession.

In the afternoon, the visitors were taken in motor cars to visit hospitals. They were shown over St. Luke's, Shantung Road, the Chinese Isolation, and the City Hospitals.

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AUSTRIA YIELDS TO U.S. IN FULL ON THE ANCONA; COMMANDER PUNISHED

Von Bernstorff, on Hearing Of Vienna's Compliance, Goes To Lansing With Proposal To Disavow Lusitania

QUESTION OF WORDING

Ready to Pay Indemnity And Hopes It Will Win Public Opinion; Seeks to Avoid Appearance of Backdown

Washington, December 31.—Austria's prompt acquiescence in the American demands on the Ancona has brought Germany to the point of settlement in the Lusitania negotiations.

The full official text of the Austrian note, received here to-night from Vienna bears out the unofficial text printed this morning. It shows that Austria has punished the submarine officer, is willing to pay indemnity for American lives and property and concurs in the principle that enemy private vessels shall not be sunk until passengers and crew are safely taken off. Final settlement is left to diplomatic conversations and the United States is expected by Austria to set forth exactly the limits to which submarine warfare may be carried without violating international law.

As soon as Ambassador Bernstorff learned today of Austria's attitude he hurried to the State Department and held a conference with Secretary Lansing.

As a result of this conference there is but one point of issue left between the United States and Germany. It is: How can Germany frame a disavowal of the Lusitania attack which will satisfy the United States and be well received by the people of Germany?

Only Question of Language

Count von Bernstorff is prepared to make a disavowal if the Administration will accept language that will not make Germany appear to be abjectly crawling down from the position assumed for political reasons when the great liner was sent to the bottom. Heretofore Germany has insisted that the disavowal in the Arabic case should suffice.

There is no difference about indemnity. Germany is prepared to settle all questions concerning payment of money just as soon as the United States says the word.

The official text of the Ancona reply was received in sections at the State Department. As rapidly as it was translated it was relayed to President Wilson at Hot Springs, Va.

Secretary Lansing followed his custom and declined to make any comment. In order that there can be no possible mistake in the text of important communications the State Department follows a policy of having the translation made in Vienna checked up by the official translator of the department.

Secretary Lansing had intended to withhold the note from publication until next week, but was forestalled by its release in Vienna.

President Wins Praise

The course which the President followed in the Ancona case is receiving unstinted praise in all quarters. Even the Republican politicians who have been seeking to embarrass the Administration in every way tonight admitted that the President deserves the greatest credit for the culmination of the submarine issue.

Austria's reply is regarded as much more than a diplomatic victory for the United States. It is considered a guarantee to all nations that they may rest assured that their non-combatant nationals will be respected upon the high seas.

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Full Text of Austria's Ancona Reply

Vienna, December 31.—The following note, dated December 29, in answer to the American Government's demands concerning the sinking of the Italian steamer Ancona by an Austrian submarine, has been delivered to Frederic C. Penfield, the American Ambassador:—

In answer to your very esteemed note, No. 4307, of the 21st instant, the subscriber has the honor to lay the following most respectfully before His Excellency the Ambassador of the United States of America Frederic Courtland Penfield:

The Imperial and Royal Government agrees thoroughly with the American Cabinet that the sacred commandments of humanity must be observed also in war. Just as it has hitherto given at no time and to no person occasion to doubt its respect for these commandments, in like manner, also, in the whole course of this war, which presents such pictures of confusion of moral conceptions, has it given numerous proofs of humanitarian sentiments toward enemies as well as toward neutral states, and it was not due to this Government that it was a short time ago not in harmony with the Washington Cabinet precisely on a question which it (the Austro-Hungarian Government), in harmony with the entire public opinion in Austria-Hungary, regarded principally a question of humanity.

The Imperial and Royal Government can also substantially concur in the principle expressed in the very esteemed note that private ships, in so far as they do not see or offer resistance, may not be destroyed without the persons aboard being brought into safety.

The Imperial and Royal Government is very responsive to the assurance that the Federal Government lays value upon seeing that the good relations which happily exist between Austria-Hungary and the United States of America are maintained. It reciprocates this assurance most warmly, and is now, as heretofore, concerned to render these relations more hearty, so far as lies in its power.

Guided by the same spirit of frankness as the Government of the United States, the Imperial and Royal Government, although it does not find in the note frequently referred to the answer to all the legitimate questions submitted by it, is willing to communicate to the Federal Government the result of the investigation which, in accordance with existing departmental regulations, was begun immediately after the receipt of the report on the sinking of the Ancona and which was just recently received.

The result of this investigation may be summarized as follows: On November 7, 1915, at 11:40 o'clock in the forenoon, the Commandant of the submarine observed in latitude 38.40 north, longitude 10.03 east, in foggy weather, at a distance of only 3,000 meters and one point to starboard, the outlines of a large Italian steamer.

He took it at first for a transport steamer and turned about and fired from his rear gun a warning shot far from the vessel.

Simultaneously he displayed the signal, "Leave the ship." The steamer did not stop, but rather turned aside and sought to escape. The Commander at first remained stopped for some minutes in order to increase the distance, since he feared that the steamer had a stern gun and would fire at the submarine with it.

When the distance had reached 4,500 meters he had the pursuit taken up with full power and fired from his forward gun at a decreasing distance sixteen shells, among which he observed three hits.

During the chase the steamer

went zigzag, and stopped only after the third hit. Thereupon the commander ceased firing.

During the flight the steamer had already, while at full speed, let some boats with persons in them fall, which immediately capsized. After stopping, the steamer began launching boats.

From a distance of about 2,000 meters the Commander saw that six boats were filled and rowed hastily away from the steamer. Another boat was capsized and floated keel up. The people held on to the hanging lines and to the capsized boat.

During the further approach of the submarine the Commander saw that a great panic reigned aboard and that he had to deal with a passenger steamer, namely the Ancona, from Genoa. Therefore he gave the occupants of the steamer more time than was required to leave the ship in lifeboats.

At least ten lifeboats were still aboard, which would have more than sufficed for the rescue of the persons still aboard. One of these boats hung, full of people, half turned outward on the davits.

Since, however, except for this, no further move was made to lower boats, the Commander decided after a lapse of forty-five minutes to torpedo the ship in such a manner that it should remain a considerable time afloat, in order that, on the one hand, the getting of the people into the lifeboats should be hastened, and that, on the other, adequate opportunity should remain for rescuing the persons still aboard.

Shortly thereafter a steamer became visible which was throwing out heavy clouds of smoke and headed toward the Ancona, it apparently had been summoned by the Ancona's wireless.

Since the submarine Commander had to reckon on an attack by a steamer which he took for an enemy cruiser he submerged after having, at 12:35 o'clock in the afternoon, fired a torpedo into the forward baggage hold of the Ancona from a distance of 800 meters. The Ancona listed about ten degrees to starboard after this shot.

Thereupon an effort was made to lower the lifeboat which already was half turned out on the davits. It broke, however, and fell into the water. The lifeboat floated keel down farther and the people held fast to the gunwale.

Of other boats none was lowered into the water, although persons could still be observed aboard. The steamer gradually righted itself to an even keel and settled so slowly that the submarine Commander at first doubted whether the steamer would sink. Not until 1:30 o'clock did it sink, after a lengthy parallel settling, with the bow first.

During these further forty-five minutes all persons yet aboard could have been saved without difficulty with the boats still on hand.

From the fact that this, contrary to his expectations, was not done, the commander concluded that the crew, contrary to all seamen's customs had accomplished their own rescue with the first boats and abandoned to themselves the passengers entrusted to their protection.

The weather at the time of the incident was good and the sea calm, so that the lifeboats could have reached the nearest coast without danger, as indeed, the lifeboats actually were damaged only by the unskilled towing, but not after they had struck the water.

The loss of human lives, in the first instance, by no means ascribable to the sinking of the ship but, and in all probability in a much higher measure, to the rapid lowering (Hinter Werfen) of the boats during full speed, as well as to the fact that the crew, concerned only

for itself, did not rescue the passengers of the capsized boats.

It is also probably ascribable to shots which hit the fleeing vessel, but the death of persons who sank with the steamer is also, above all, ascribable to the disloyal conduct of the crew.

As appears from the above adduced state of affairs, the very esteemed note of December 9 is based in many points on incorrect premises.

Information reaching the United States Government that solid shot was immediately fired toward the steamer is incorrect; it is incorrect that the submarine overhauled the steamer during the chase, it is incorrect that only a brief period was given for getting the people into the boats. On the contrary, an unusually long period was granted to the Ancona for getting passengers in the boats.

Finally, it is incorrect that a number of shells were still fired at the steamer after it had stopped.

The facts of the case demonstrate further that the Commander of the submarine granted the steamer a full forty-five minutes' time; that is, more than an adequate period to give the persons aboard an opportunity to take to the boats.

Then, since the people were not all saved he carried out the torpedoing in such a manner that the ship would remain above water the longest possible time, doing this with the purpose of making possible the abandonment of the vessel on boats still in hand.

Since the ship remained a further forty-five minutes above water, he would have accomplished his purpose if the crew of the Ancona had not abandoned the passengers in a manner contrary to duty.

With full consideration, however, of this conduct of the Commander, a medal at accomplishing the rescue of the crew and passengers, the Imperial and Royal marine authorities reached the conclusion that he had omitted to take adequately into consideration the panic that had broken out among the passengers, which rendered difficult the taking to the boats, and the spirit of the regulation that the Imperial and Royal marine officers shall fall in giving help to nobody in need, not even to an enemy.

Therefore the officer was punished in accordance with the existing rules for exceeding his instructions. The Imperial and Royal Government in the face of this state of affairs does not hesitate to draw the corresponding conclusions respecting the indemnification of American citizens affected by the sinking of the prize, but in a regard it makes the following statement:

The investigation into the sinking of the Ancona could naturally furnish no essential point to show in how far a right to an indemnity is to be granted American citizens. The Imperial and Royal Government cannot, indeed, even, according to the view of the Washington cabinet, be held liable for damages which resulted from the undoubtedly justified bombardment of the fleeing ship.

It should just as little have to answer for the damages which came to pass before the torpedoing of the ship through the faulty lowering of lifeboats or the capsizing of lowered boats.

The Imperial and Royal Government must assume that the Washington Government is in a position and disposed to give it the Austro-Hungarian Government the required and certainly not important information in this respect.

If, however, because of possible lack of material proofs, the particular circumstances under which American citizens suffered damage should not have become known to the United States Government, the Royal Government, in consideration for the humanely deeply regrettable incident, and by a desire to proclaim once again its friendly feelings toward the Federal Government, would be gladly willing to disregard this gap in the evidence and to extend indemnities also to those damaged whose cause cannot be established.

While the Imperial and Royal Government may probably consider the affair of the Ancona as settled with the foregoing statements, it reserves to itself at this time the right to bring up for discussion at a later period the difficult questions of international law connected with submarine warfare.

The undersigned has the honor to request most respectfully that His Excellency, the Ambassador of the United States of America, will be pleased to bring the foregoing to the attention of the Federal Government, and takes advantage of this opportunity to renew to His Excellency an expression of his most especial esteem.

(Signed) BURIAN.

Catholic Bishop Loses A Libel Case in Italy

Accused of Aiding German Propaganda, His Action Against Paper Fails

London, December 31.—A Rome despatch to the Morning Post tells of some recent adventures in the hunt for German propaganda among the high officials of the Roman Catholic Church.

"A libel action was brought by Mgr. Döbbling, the German Bishop of Nepi and Sutri," the despatch says, "against the Messenger, which had accused him of being a German propagandist, and of spending sums largely in excess of his modest episcopal stipend, which sums were alleged to come from Germany."

"The court decided in favor of the Messenger and condemned the Bishop to pay all the costs of the action. The judgment was received with shouts of 'Long live the Italian Judiciary, and down with Italy's internal enemies!'"

"The case has a special interest for British readers, for in British India there are likewise Roman Catholic Bishops occupied by German ecclesiastical disadvantages of which practice the British mission to the Holy See and Cardinal Bourne have lately indicated to the Pope."

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkong market, as compiled on February 8, 1916.

Butcher's Meat
Beef per lb. 12-18
Mutton " 13-18
Pork " 20-25
Veal " 20-25

Fish
Bream per lb. 16-20
Cod " 16-20
Pomfret " 20-25
Mandarin " 20-25
Mackerel " 20-25
Salmon " 18-20
Sardines " none
Sole " 20-25
Whitebait " none

Game, Poultry and Eggs
Deer each \$2.00-2.50
Duck " 60-80
Eggs per doz. 15-18
Fowl per lb. 18-20
Geese each 80-1.00
Hare " 30-35
Partridge " 40-50
Pheasant " 50-60
Pigeons " 20-25
Plover " 18-20
Quail " 18-20
Snipe " 16-18
Turkey per lb. 45-50
Teal each 16-18
Wild Duck " 40-50
Wild Geese " 30-40
Woodcock " 50-60
Wild Pigeon " 10-12

Fruit
Apples per lb. 12-20

Apricots	"	none	Carrots	"	2-3
Bananas	"	4-5	Cauliflower	each	10-20
Cherries	"	none	Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
Cocoanuts	each	14-18	French Beans	per lb.	8-10
Chestnuts	per lb.	none	Green Corn	each	none
Figs	per doz.	none	Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Grapes	per lb.	15-20	Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8	Onions	per lb.	8-10
Licenses	per lb.	none	Pears	"	8-10
Mangoes	each	none	Potatoes	per pic.	\$2.00-2.40
Mangosteens	per doz.	none	Paranips	per lb.	2-3
Melons	each	none	Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Oranges	per lb.	6-10	Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Peaches	"	none	Tomatoes	"	6-8
Persimmons	"	none	Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Pineapples	each	none	Grain and Flour		
Pineapples	per lb.	none	Flour, American	per 50 lb.	\$4.50
Plums	per lb.	none	Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	\$2.70
Pumpkins	each	15-20	Rice	per 200 lb.	\$7.40
Pears	per lb.	8-14	Milk	"	
Strawberries	"	none	Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Walnuts	"	12-18	Chinese dairies	"	17
Vegetables			Fodder	"	
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3	Barley	per 114 lbs.	\$3.00
Asparagus	per doz.	none	Bran	"	\$3.00
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none	Fuel	"	
Broad Beans	per lb.	14-15	House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.35
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2	Stove Coal	"	Tls. 16.00
Cabbages	each	4-6	Firewood	per 60 bundles	\$1.00
Celery	per bunch	10-12			H. KILNER

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COL. HOUSE'S PLAN TO TELL EUROPE U.S. VIEWS

Went as Wilson's Voice to Promote Understanding Of America's Attitude

NOT ON 'PEACE MISSION' Nor Was He to Reprimand Any Diplomats or Intrude In Their Fields

New York, December 28. Colonel Edward Mandell House will sail today on the Rotterdam for a visit of six weeks or two months in London, Paris, and Berlin. He will go as the representative of President Wilson, and as such he will visit both the American Embassies in those cities and the statesmen at the head of affairs in all three nations.

Many reports have been printed concerning the object of his trip, practically all of them erroneous, and as the time for his departure has drawn near these reports have grown wilder and wilder and further from the mark. The New York Times is enabled to give the facts and they are these:

Colonel House's mission has only one purpose, and it is not to sound the nations on the subject of peace, to interfere in whatever bickerings there may be among American diplomats, to stir up the Lusitania case, or to do any of the various things with which he has been credited. His mission is the first step in an attempt at a better and closer understanding between the European nations and this country, to the end that misapprehension of our attitude and views and actions may be measurably avoided in the future.

That the need for such a mission, or for some other step to bring about such an understanding, was felt in Berlin as well as in Washington, was strikingly shown in the Berlin dispatch sent by Garret Garrett and printed in The New York Times of December 20, in which Mr. Garrett used these expressions:

"An American in Germany is soon aware that the obstacles in the way of mutual understanding between the two nations are, in the first place, those of feeling, and, secondly, those of facts. . . . If the German Government could speak directly to the American Government alone, out of the hearing of the rest of the world. . . . much misconception on both sides could perhaps be avoided. . . . It would be hard to say at this moment whether Germany misconceives the American mind more than the United States misconceives the German mind."

What is true of Germany is true in a different way of the allied powers, in spite of the fact that they have greater freedom of communication than the fortune of war has given to Germany. Not from our Ambassadors can they get the full American viewpoint, because our Ambassadors are themselves out of touch with what is going on here and with the fluctuations and changes in American sentiment necessarily produced by the constantly shifting events of the war.

In the dispatch already quoted Mr. Garrett spoke of what could be done if there could be "an exchange between the at once high and special powers." The mission of Colonel House comes as near being that as is possible. There cannot very well be a conversation between the President and the Kaiser, but Colonel House's visit to the German Foreign Office will be the next thing to it.

It is important, however, to keep clear from the idea that Germany is the special object of Colonel House's journey. It is nothing of the kind, and it would be well within bounds to say that his visit to London and to Paris is even more important in the President's mind than that to Berlin in the way of giving needed information and setting the scenes right for future dealings.

Not to Reprimand Diplomats

All reports that Colonel House is going abroad to reprimand Ambassadors for alleged failings are made out of whole cloth. The President does not regard it as due to any fault of these diplomats that they are out of touch with feeling in their own

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country, it is, he holds, the natural and inevitable result of their being away from the place where that feeling exists, and due to no other cause. Even a month's absence makes a man lose touch, and these Ambassadors have been away from one to two years.

Colonel House himself has been heard to say that when he last went abroad he stayed four months, and astonished on his return to find that he had himself grown out of touch with American feeling, and this is the reason why he has determined to make a shorter stay this time. He intends to stay only six weeks, and certainly will not stay longer than two months. If even he noticed this difference in himself in so short a stay as four months the President believes that no Ambassador is blame-worthy for showing the effect of the same thing after an absence of two years.

Besides, the fever heat in the European capitals and the warped and one-sided view of things which the fury of war engenders, creates an atmosphere in which no man can be sure of keeping his bearings. So the President believes, and the situation thus described is true of the ablest and most trusted of our diplomats as well as of those less distinguished; it is universal and cannot be avoided in the nature of the case.

Nobody is criticised, and Colonel House does not go to Europe to read the riot act to anybody, or to act as an Inspector or spotter. He goes there to give information—and to get it.

The information he is to give is both as to the President's wishes and feeling and as to the state of public sentiment in the United States, both in general and as concerns particular phases of the war. This he will give both to our representatives in the three cities and to the Governments of the three nations. For the President believes that Washington fails to get the feeling and sentiment there in a measure equal to their failure fully to apprehend us. Not only in Germany but in England and France, to quote Mr. Garrett's dispatch, "the obstacles in the way of mutual understanding are in the first place those of feeling and secondly those of facts," and this visit is to

enable not only Germany but England and France to "speak directly to the American Government alone, out of the hearing of the rest of the world," and for us to speak to them. To Make Our Views Plain

Our Ambassadors have worked hard to transmit the feeling here to the Governments to which they are accredited, and to transmit their feeling to us. It has been impossible to do this fully because of the limitations on what it is possible to convey without a personal interview. The President has found that no matter how fully one may try to express himself by letter he falls short. Only personal and direct communication, in which misunderstandings may be cleared up the moment they arise, and in which a situation can be run down and threshed out till there is nothing left of it, can give that full comprehension which, in this crisis, he regards as absolutely necessary.

Colonel House's first work in each of the capitals will be in the way of bringing the situation and feeling and sentiment in the country from which they have been so long absent to the minds of the Ambassadors. His second task will be to do a similar work with the Foreign Offices. On his last trip to Europe he did this to a considerable extent, and was able to correct many misconceptions concerning our policy and American matters generally in the minds of the foreign Ministers. This time he goes with a large mandate, though to the same effect.

Neither the Lusitania case, nor any other is the object of his mission, which is a good deal larger than any single event of the war, in spite of the confident stories printed to the contrary. The report that he had gone as a sort of diplomatic policeman, to box the ears of quarreling diplomats, is absurd; that sort of thing is entirely out of his way.

Has No Peace Mission
As for the story that he has gone to feel out the prospects for peace, it still persists, but there is not a word of truth in it. Neither he nor the President has the slightest intention of annoying the powers with peace offers until the time is ripe for it; and it is apparent to the President that such a time is still far off. That, of course, would not prevent his

making inquiries to find out what the outlook for peace is, but it so happens that he has not gone abroad for any such purpose.

The President is not sending a kind of peace detective to hunt for clues about the peace prospect. The whole subject of peace-making is entirely outside of Colonel House's program, and he is neither going to suggest it or even to inquire whether there is a chance for it, or to make any inquiries about it at all.

Colonel House is probably better informed than any other American concerning conditions and feeling in Europe, better than any of our diplomats, for while each of them is settled in a certain capital he has been in all, and has been in them as the representative of the President. In this capacity he has had the entrée to all the Foreign Offices and has conferred with the statesmen at their respective heads. His purpose was to give them information, but, of course, in giving information he got information, too.

Foreign Leaders Will Welcome Him

He goes again, not as a stranger, but much more definitely the alter ego of the President than he was on his former visit. The three Governments have all been informed of his coming, and all of them are not only willing but eager and anxious to receive him. They know the object of his coming, know that he is to bother them with peace offers, and they are anxious to get and give information as he. They have so signified to this Government.

When he arrives in Europe, the Governments will be "speaking

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By Tad

ments toward us and ours toward them, and particularly as to the state of feeling and sentiment in the nations themselves. As a result of this mission it is to be hoped that enough misconception and misunderstanding will be cleared away to make things more harmonious between us and them to tide things over until Colonel House's next visit. There have been fed missions like it in the history of nations.

It may appear from this that he has two missions—one to the Ambassadors and the other to the Chancelleries. That would be a mistake. The mission is single; but for the bringing about of this better understanding and closer harmony it is no less necessary to keep our Ambassadors headed right than it is to keep the Chancelleries properly guided. After Colonel House's visit they will be in a better position to discuss our attitude, for they will understand it better, just as the Chancelleries will be better prepared to receive what they have to say. And, since the President is quite aware that we probably misconceive Europe as much as it misconceives us, we, too, will be able to correct our program by the new light Colonel House will bring to him on foreign opinion and purpose.

Germans Put Aside Sentiment in War

Officers Tell Correspondent They Care Nothing For Neutral Opinion

A Town in Serbia, December 4.—War is a business, and that fact is never more clearly impressed on the mind than during a visit to the base headquarters of a German army in the field. The officers are branch managers of a huge business enterprise, and non-commissioned officers and privates are the clerks and other employees of the office. Their uniforms are merely incidental.

This trained staff regards as its worst enemy in Serbia the mud. Conversation at table in the headquarters mess begins and ends with mud. A train officer, for example, explains to a cavalry officer who is proud of his horse why the humble ox forms a better draught animal in deep mud than the horse—because his hoof spreads out when he sets it down and he can pull it out easier.

The attitude of the headquarters mess toward the war is simply that it is a job to be done, and that it is going to be done thoroughly. They don't care any more, the officers say, what the neutral public of other nations thinks of them. "We don't care," said one Colonel. "Caring on our part hasn't helped us any. If the world believes us barbarians, then the world must please itself."

Examinations for Chinese Diplomatic and Consular Services

Notification by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

In accordance with the Decree for the Examination for Diplomatic and Consular Services and the Regulations for the Qualification Tests in the Examinations for Diplomatic and Consular Services promulgated by Mandate on September 30, 1915, and published in the Government Gazette of October 1, 1915, this Ministry will conduct the qualification tests next April.

Those who possess the qualifications as required by Article 3 of the Decree for the Examinations for Diplomatic and Consular Services and wish to enter as candidates for the examinations must, as provided by Articles 1 and 2 of the Regulations for the Qualification Tests, send in to this Ministry before February 29, 1916, their applications and the statements of their records and also an essay together with its translation into one or more of the following languages: English, French, Russian, German, and Japanese. They must also submit their diplomas or certificates from Chinese or foreign schools or colleges to this Ministry for examination.

As regards applicants resident in the Provinces, they may send by post to this Ministry their applications, statements of their records, essays and translations and may defer the submission of their diplomas or certificates until they come to Peking for the Examinations. They will be notified through the Government Gazette if and when they have been passed by the Qualification Tests Committee as qualified candidates for the Examinations, so that they may come to Peking at the appointed time.

Form of Application.

I wish to enter as a candidate for the Examinations for Diplomatic and Consular Services and in accordance with Art. 1 of the Regulations for the Qualification Tests in the Examinations for Diplomatic and Consular Services, I hereby send in my application besides submitting herewith the statement of my record and my essay with its translation in the _____ language or languages.

(Signed) _____
_____, 1916. Sealed _____

Form of Record.

Name _____ age _____ date of birth _____
Parentage: ..

Names of great grand parentsliving or dead
Names of grand parentsliving or dead
Names of parentsliving or dead

Native Place (Province and District):

Address:

Education:

Courses of study pursued and degree or degrees received.

Your school or college (state whether government or private institutions, foreign or Chinese, and date of entrance and of graduation).

Occupation (past and present, official or otherwise, and the length of time you have held each office or you have been engaged in each work).

_____, 1916.

(Signed) _____

Sealed _____

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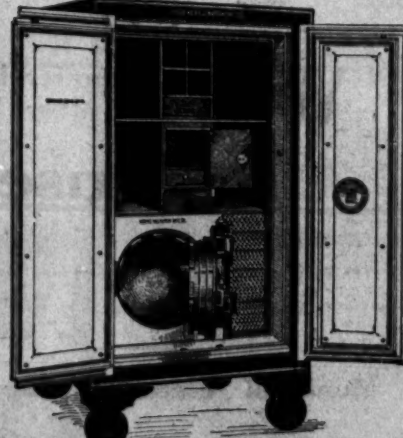
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The publication is a translation into Chinese of the English Edition, issued as a supplement to THE CHINA PRESS, on October 26.

It contains numerous illustrations and interesting articles on China by well-known writers.

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Sporting News

BASKET BALL

Tonight at the Town Hall two friendly games of basket ball will be played, to begin promptly at 8.30. The first game will be the American Company team meeting a picked team of the S.V.C. The line up of the two teams will be as follows:—

American Co.—Guards, Pte. Hall and Sgt. Roberts; Center, Sgt. Hykes; Forwards, Corp. Anderson and Sgt. Rodger.

S.V.C.—Guards, Corp. Leitao and Pte. Geldart; Center, Bugler Oller-denne; Forwards, Lt. Crocker and Pte. Rasmussen.

Referee:—S. E. Henning.

The second game will be a work out between the Portuguese and "B" Co.

Portuguese Co.—Guards, Dinis and Veral; Center, Rozario; Forwards, Canavaro and Ferris.

"B" Co.—Guards, Sgt. H. Moore and Pte. Rodger; Center, R. Rawsthorne; Forwards, Pte. Focken and Pte. F. L. Smith.

League Games.

All members of the S.V.C. wishing to play in the Basket Ball league games must hand in their names to the Committee, not later than Monday, February 14th.

The League games will begin Wednesday February 16, evening, and will be under the management of the Basket Ball Committee who will appoint officials and arrange dates for games.

Committees:—Corp. M. Leitao, Corp. P. B. Anderson and Sgt. H. Moore.

Shanghai Rifle Assn.

Monthly Circular, February

Committee for 1916.—At the Annual General Meeting of the Association, held on the 21st ultimo, the following gentlemen were elected as the Committee for 1916:—Dr. S. A. Ransom, Messrs. J. Monk, R. K. Hykes, O. L. Albert, R. W. Wells, A. C. Crighton and A. M. Collaco, Secretary and Treasurer.

Chairman of Committee.—Dr. S. A. Ransom, at the request of the Committee, has accepted the position of the Chairman of the Committee.

Monthly Competitions: First.—Tuesday, 15th inst. 200 yards, Bisley targets, 1 sig., 7 scoring shots.

Second.—Monday, 28th inst. 300 yards, Bisley targets, 1 sig., 7 scoring shots.

Third.—Tuesday, 29th inst. 400 yards, Bisley targets, 1 sig., 7 scoring shots.

From 6.30 to 9 a.m. and from 3.30 to 5 p.m. on each day.

New Members.—Messrs. J. Azadian, L. Bertie, R. Bryant, T. Casella, C. W. Glover, N. H. Geisenhoff, P. C. Hodges, J. Johansen, P. J. Keating, M. T. Luloff, S. W. B. Macgregor, O. Rasmussen, H. L. Rodger.

Rejoined Member.—Mr. A. M. Galbiati, posted to "D" class.

Absent Members.—The undermentioned are placed on the list of absent members. Messrs. R. M. J. Martin and W. J. Taylor.

Active Members.—The undermentioned are placed on the list of active members. Messrs. G. J. Turnbull and P. H. Millard.

Classification (New Members).—Messrs. N. Geisenhoff and R. Bryant to "A" class; Messrs. L. J. Hughes to "C" class; H. L. Rodger to "E" class; C. W. Glover, J. Tuxford, P. J. Keating and E. Otto to "D" class.

By order of the Committee. (Signed) A. M. Collaco, Secretary and Treasurer. Shanghai, February 9, 1916.

P.S.—The 500 yards Bisley targets will be used at 400 yards.

News Briefs

The British Consul General has been informed by the Foreign Office that no more volunteers are required from China and that the government can pay no more passengers home. The issue of formal recommendations for commissions will therefore be discontinued. Informal letters will be issued in cases where recommendations would have been received.

Mr. A. W. Hayward, formerly of Shanghai, has been granted a commission in the 5th Royal Fusiliers.

The Photographic Society will give an "At Home" at the Astor House tonight at 9 o'clock.

A telephone message at 9.45 a.m. yesterday summoned the Fire Brigade to the residence of the Rev. R. A. Parker, at 18 Quinsan Road. On arrival it was found that some smoke was emitting from the roof, but the inmates of the Mission were dealing with the outbreak with buckets of water. A ladder was raised against the roof, and within twenty minutes the fire was practically extinguished by the aid of a hand pump.

We are informed by Mr. E. J. Petrocchi, Agent for the China Mail Steamship Co. (American registry), that the Company's steamers all carry mail.

A Third British War Ministry?

By Lovat Fraser

The next few months will be the most critical period of the war. It may depend upon our third War Ministry, should it come, whether we eventually win or lose this war.

I wish therefore to suggest one or two principles which should guide the country during the next few weeks. And first I would say that what has weakened our conduct of the war throughout has been the influence of party and the thought of party.

If the Government have not told the country the truth, neither has the Party Press. Both great parties have been badly to blame and both have practised misguided suppression. Politicians have declared that the party spirit is dead and buried, whereas in reality it has been exalted more than ever. Criticism has been rendered often futile because it has been vitiated by party bias. Humbug has been rampant.

If you examine the Radical newspapers you will find them full of unrecognisable pictures of Mr. Asquith as the one strong man in a blatant world. If you turn to the Unionist newspapers you will find them teeming with denunciations of Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey, but never a word of criticism of Mr. Bonar Law.

When I discover the Unionist Press dealing frankly and by name with Mr. Bonar Law and reciting his grievous shortcomings with the ruthlessness which pursues the stumbling footsteps of Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey, then, and not till then, I shall know that the spirit of party is dead in England. There are few mistakes committed by the Radical leaders which have not been equalled, and in my belief surpassed, by the Unionist leader.

I have said that the spirit of humbug has been rampant. Take, for example, the famous letter from the Unionist leaders dated August 2, 1914, urging the Government to take a definite course of action. The letter has been extolled to the skies by the Unionist newspapers. They never thought it worth while to mention that when Europe was crashing into ruin the Unionist leaders scuttled out of town, and returned with the utmost reluctance at the eleventh hour.

Regard the case of Mr. Bonar Law. He was a party leader by accident, but he took his accidental position with vast seriousness, and thereby committed the country to one of the most unfortunate mistakes made by any politician since the war began. The nation was crying out for a Ministry of men capable of waging war. He made the unpardonable error of giving it a Coalition framed on the strictest party lines, and all the indecision and weakness since visible are chiefly traceable to his false step. He is an honest man, and thought he was thinking of the State, but whatever he may have thought, his acts were party acts and the bargain a party bargain.

Unionists and the German Danger

Have the Unionist papers from first to last tried to point out to the country Mr. Bonar Law's blunder and its consequences? Not a bit. If ever they have felt aggrieved with Mr. Bonar Law they have talked vaguely about "the Government." The newspapers of all shades of opinion practise the same trick, and become extremely furtive in the case of Lord Kitchener. They will denounce a mysterious building called "the War Office" in column after column, but there stop. The only newspaper which ever made the surprising discovery that Lord Kitchener was the head of the War Office was *The Daily Mail*.

What I am urging is that in order to secure the right kind of direction for this war party must be buried. To achieve that end the humbugging traditions of party allegiance must be buried also. Day after day one reads in Unionist publications the fiercest denunciations of Radical Ministers because they did not prepare to meet the German danger. These outcries are generally accompanied by something bitter about Lord Haldane and his "spiritual home." Did the Unionist leaders ever do anything to help this country to meet the German danger? In the House of Commons on November 27, 1911, Mr. Bonar Law spoke these words:

During my business life I had daily commercial intercourse with Germany. I have many German friends, I love many German books almost as much as our favorites in our own tongue, and I can imagine few, if any, calamities which would seem so great as a war, whatever the result, between us and the great German people. I hear it also constantly said—there is no use shutting our eyes and ears to obvious facts—that owing to divergent interests, war some day or other between this country and Germany is inevitable. I never believe in these inevitable wars.

If the Unionist Press, next time it reminds us of Lord Haldane's "spiritual home," published this passage also, I shall feel that we have buried party. These words were spoken after the German gunboat Panther had been to Azadir, after Germany had tried to "force a quarrel on France," after Mr. Lloyd George had uttered his famous warning to Germany at the London Guildhall. They give one-half the clue to British unpreparedness. The Unionist leaders—though not the bulk of their party—would not believe that war was coming any more than the Radical

Ministers. Owing to a stupid internal quarrel the Unionist Party suffered itself to be led by a worthy man who was out of his depth, and therefore it drifted just as the Radicals drifted. Far more than the formation of the Coalition lies at the door of Mr. Bonar Law.

It is said now that he has been chiefly instrumental in insisting upon the decision to withdraw from the Dardanelles. If so, that is very much to his credit, but it does not affect the views here expressed. First he disbelieved in a war with Germany, and when war came his judgment was so much astray that after months of fighting he thought the war would not last very long. He remains an accident of politics, and in any reconstruction should be so regarded. But it is impossible ever to mention him without recalling that he finds himself in a position which was absolutely unsought, and was accepted under pressure from the sincerest motive.

The country should further insist upon getting a Ministry which will fearlessly face and accept responsibility. There never was such a Ministry as this for professing blameless ignorance. No one knows who is ultimately responsible for the Dardanelles, for the failure to produce the Suvla Bay despatches, for our mistakes in the Balkans, for our reckless advance towards Baghdad, for Antwerp, for the wastefulness of our war expenditure, for a thousand other mistakes and muddles. Every Minister says in turn: "Don't blame me! I'm not the man."

The Shipping Shortage

I will quote the very latest instance of the invariable refusal to accept responsibility. My shipping friends tell me that the shortage of merchant shipping is a serious matter. Their story may be crudely stated thus: Every soldier sent abroad represents so many tons of shipping. The tonnage is not merely required to take him to his destination but also to keep him supplied afterwards with food and munitions, and also to bring back wounded. The more men sent abroad the more ships continuously required. The problem will become very grave if eventually we have not enough ships left over to bring sufficient food from abroad for the civil population. It is grave enough now, and shipowners will not build new ships themselves owing to the high cost of labor. My shipping friends say that the fault lies largely with the Admiralty, and they allege that the chartering of ships by the Admiralty has been terribly muddled and costly.

Mr. Balfour was challenged on this matter in the House Commons last Thursday, and I gather that he looked at his interrogators with pained surprise. It was not his fault, he said. It was not the fault of his Department. The Admiralty were not "responsible for seeing that the tonnage is used in the most economical manner possible." Moreover, it was not the fault of the Board of Trade. If Parliament wanted to know whose fault it was he would see what could be done. He rather thought it must be the Generals who kept the ships too long.

I never read such a helpless speech in my life. After examining it two or three times you come to the conclusion that nobody will ever be responsible. You further realize that under the system now obtaining we send expeditions here, there, and everywhere and it is nobody's task to consider whether we shall have ships enough or what will happen when another million or two men have gone.

Another thing we need is a Ministry who can stand fire. Ministers stagnate when they are left entirely free from criticism. If Ministers require the stimulus of criticism in time of peace, a British Ministry, however constituted, needs it ten times more in this war. We tried putting Ministers on pedestals and burning incense before them during the first nine months of the war, and we know very well where they landed us. No future Ministry can expect dumb adoration of the kind innocently accorded to our first War Ministry.

We have now a Ministry which

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Listen girls! If you know the nicest man on earth, and are sure he has a comfortable bank balance, and he has not yet asked the question, just remember it is Leap Year and propose to him.

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But don't propose unless you are sure he will accept, even though it is Leap Year. And this is most important—be absolutely sure about his commercial rating.

"Of course girls should propose," said Miss Pugh. "All girls must look out for the future. The great trouble we lawyers find is that women are too impulsive with their affections. Look at the great number of women plaintiffs in divorce cases. That suggests to me that women are too glib in listening to the love songs of a fellow who hasn't got a nickel. Girls should select their husbands, but be discreet about it."

grows excessively angry and intolerant whenever it is criticised. For some reason or other it is extremely sensitive, for example, about criticism of Sir Edward Grey. Lord Curzon and Lord Robert Cecil between them have constructed quite a pretty myth about Sir Edward Grey. They ask us to believe that Sir Edward Grey was adored by all until his Balkan policy collapsed. Lord Curzon even called him an idol.

A New Era

Lord Curzon's position is evidently that of a man who says to himself, quite rightly, that if he is in a Ministry he must back up his colleagues. But those of us who look on may be pardoned for recalling that in the past Lord Curzon offered no oblations at that particular shrine. The idol was to him more of an Aunt Sally. For nine years he never threw a brick that did not hit. When he made a great and destructive speech, criticising not the spirit of the Anglo-Russian Convention but its terms, one who had backed the Convention turned to me with bristling eyebrows and muttered, "He has riddled the Treaty."

Lord Robert Cecil is rather differ-

ent. He has developed the true Mandarin strain in the shortest time on record. He is filled with admiration of the Foreign Office and all its ways. Moreover, the spirit of the lawyer is still strong upon him. He speaks as to a brief and works himself into a passion of advocacy which is no doubt entirely sincere. But when he contends that Sir Edward Grey was universally admired until a few weeks ago he verges on the ridiculous. I would recommend for him, as a corrective, a course of Lord Curzon's speeches in the House of Lords. He might follow this up by a study of certain back numbers of the *London Daily News*, particularly the one which said: "The time has now come to state, with a clearness which cannot be mistaken, that Sir Edward Grey as Foreign Secretary is impossible."

Sir Edward Grey is criticised, and will always be criticised, not on the preposterous and unworthy grounds which aroused Lord Robert Cecil's ire last Thursday, but because in matters of foreign policy he lived, and has always lived, in a world of dreams which bore no relation to realities. Six weeks before the war he initiated an Agreement with Germany about Mesopotamia and about this very Baghdad Railway which we are now fighting to oppose. I would advise Lord Robert Cecil to have his brief revised.

I return to the crisis, with which I began. Whether it will develop further, or whether the existing differences will be adjusted, I do not know. But I think most of the party leaders on both sides are discredited, because they have all the time been chiefly thinking not of winning the war but of the present position and future prospects of themselves and their respective parties. Their thoughts are too much awayed by the influence of a dead past which ought to be buried.

We stand on the threshold of a new era. Victory is ours in this war if we know how to seize it. We need no Ministers men who will first strip themselves of every shred of party claims and will devote all their heart and soul and strength to winning the war regardless of party.

We need a Ministry for scaping war. Let the men who know they can win it band themselves together and ask the country for support. They need not fear the answer.

ASIATIC FLEET NOTES

Cavite, January 31.—Captain Edward Simpson, passed assistant Surgeon D. C. Walton, Chief Pay Clerk O. F. Cato, Clerk Brimer, one hospital steward and the following marines, one sergeant, three corporals, twenty-three privates will arrive on the Army Transport due about February 3.

Captain Simpson is ordered to duty as Commandant Naval Stations Olongapo and Cavite, Passed Assistant Surgeon Walton will probably be ordered to duty at naval station Olongapo and Chief Pay Clerk Cato to duty with the Supply Officer, Naval Station, Cavite.

The Commander-in-Chief is assisting the Carnival Committee in an endeavor to make the Carnival the most successful ever held.

In addition to the Navy's participation in the parades, there will be entries from the Fleet in practically every athletic event.

The Commander-in-Chief and his staff will be at Olongapo the first part of this week witnessing the target practice of the Brooklyn. The Commander-in-Chief and staff return to Manila on Friday evening.

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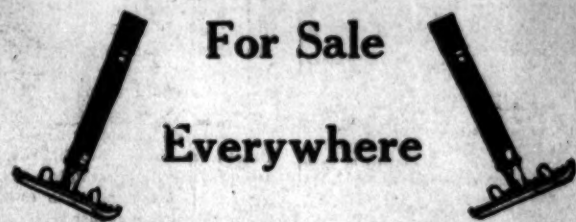


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Fighting On The Tigris

Some of the Difficulties the British
Force Must Overcome

By O. T. Crosby

It may be of interest to hear something of the country and the people around Kut-el-Amara, in Mesopotamia. About a year and a half ago I drove from Aleppo to Bagdad. Then from Bagdad, by steamboat, one descends the Tigris to Basra, where ocean-going vessels load for many ports. The Arab tribes, through whose encampments I passed, are nearly independent; Turkish rule is recognized, rather irregularly, in the payment of taxes on their camels and other live stock.

I met a tax collector on his rounds—one of those fine, straightforward types whose prevalence has caused many travelers to consider with some charity the various charges that have been thundered against Turkish Governmental practices. My friend was accompanied by a squad of soldiers. Without them his collections, even if made, would be exposed to subsequent robbery. The Arabs are all nominally Mohammedans. Religion, however, as far as refined dogma is concerned, has little claim upon them. I think they may be bought, as they are poor, and their patriotism is of tribal attachment—not including any larger sentiment of country.

The Tigris offers a winding channel to steamboats. Even in descending, I remember that many times we were able to buy food from natives who trotted on shore, handing over their fruits to passengers, while the sides of the boat rolled slowly along the low banks. Imagine, then, the difficulties, either of retreat or re-inforcement, under which General Townshend is even now struggling. Even rifle fire, without artillery, may render passage on the river impossible.

We have to fear that British disasters may result in great violence attempted by malcontents. It cannot be supposed that the justice of British rule is, of itself, a guarantee against sedition. British officers, more than once, have said to me, even in the piping times of peace: "We do not forget that we are here as conquerors. We try to govern well, but we must not expect to be loved."

How quickly the tide may turn, if the prestige of the conquerors be lost under such circumstances, all history attests. Every day counts heavily in such matters. If the German-Turkish movement against Egypt should have only a partial success, as, for example, the bombing of ships in the canal, it may cause a shock and a menace to the whole great structure of the British-Indian Empire. Such a menace is likely, I think, profoundly to affect the great war in Europe. However confident the Allies may be as to the alternate success of France and Russia, the London Cabinet may be led to consider compromises rather than to risk a cataclysm which, under the existing circumstances, would be a calamity for all the world—a calamity which might be irreparable, even if later the gathering thunders of allied artillery and the tight coil of the blockade should work disaster for Central Europe.

This concern about Egypt and India may be deeply felt by any citizen of the world, irrespective of his leanings—pro-ally or pro-German—and irrespective of his sympathies for an India whose independent future may be realized according to Macaulay's great vision—by peaceful appeal to Imperial Britain. We may all join in the hope that vast carnage in India and Egypt will not result as an incident of war between European nations.

Foressees A Golden Age

"The chariot of progress will not be a powder cart, nor will the world be redeemed by nitric acid," Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis declared recently to members and guests of the Young Men's Christian Association in New York.

Dr. Hillis spoke on "What Christmas Has Done for the World." He saw in the war the hope of the spreading of the Christmas spirit to all the world all the year around. "Perhaps humanity is in its Gethsemane," said he. "Perhaps the crown of thorns must be pressed down before liberty can reign; perhaps across the water the light of liberty is rising; perhaps without the shedding of blood there can be no remission of the sins of nations."

Through the chaos of war Dr. Hillis saw coming to the world the universal Christmas spirit when "a little international army and a little international navy shall police the world, and an international court decide the disputes of nations."

"Then," he said, "the world will be a Garden of Eden. That is the dream of Christmas—the Golden Age of Man."

Dr. Hillis predicted that Christianity would be the universal religion, the one religion, as there is but one science for the whole world. He said that Jesus "born in that wretched land of Palestine, was the teacher of democracy, whose creed would be the guide of the rulers of the temporal world."

TRAIN YOUR WEATHER EYE

L—How the Atmosphere Works

By Frederic J. Haskin

Do you know why it is cool up in the mountains? What makes the wind blow? When you are motoring or camping out far from weather reports, do you know how to make a creditable forecast for yourself? Or do you rely on the ground-hog and your rheumatism and other ancient superstitions?

Unless you are a professional weather bug, your answers will probably reveal a comprehensive ignorance of a force in nature that influences every day of your life. Not only your golf and your tennis and your vacation in the country, but your success in business, no matter what it is, depends upon the weather. Your efficiency and energy go up and down according to the seasons. Every thunderstorm spurs you on, and every long spell of unchanging weather makes you lose money.

The importance of the weather is shown by the fact that the Entente allies have cut cables and intercepted wireless, and even excluded weather reports from the newspapers to prevent the Germans from making accurate forecasts; for the fortunes of war depend largely on weather. Despatches from France report that there are winds from the east which will enable the Germans to use poison gas, and that the French soldiers are putting on their masks.

The importance of the weather is being appreciated more and more by scientists. They are constantly exploring deeper into the underlying forces of temperature and atmosphere, and studying the effect of weather upon man. Our own weather bureau was established only about fifty years ago by a group of scientists, and it was twenty-five years before the government took it over and began building up the invaluable organization which sends out the daily weather reports.

Now there is a movement on foot, discussed at every gathering of meteorologists, to establish an international weather bureau which shall co-operate to furnish every nation with reports from all parts of the world. But this growing attention to weather is scarcely shared by the layman. Country people still swear by the old sayings and superstitions, some of which have a grain of truth in them, while the town dweller usually disregards the weather entirely, despite the important effect it has upon him and all his doings.

Before you can understand the weather you must know the general principles of atmospheric movement and temperature. The atmosphere is a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen, with about five other gases in very small quantities, and also dust and germs. These latter are present in the freest air that you can find and are as important as the oxygen itself. The tiny organisms that inhabit the air ferment and disintegrate the soil so that plants can grow upon it. Without them, the world would be a mere chunk of rock whirling through space. The dust is still more necessary. It modifies the light so that it will not blind us, and, more important, the dust particles form the nuclei upon which all moisture condenses. Without dust, our whole system of rainfall would be thrown out of commission.

So the atmosphere in which we live is an envelope a few miles thick made of gases holding dust and moisture in suspension. This mixture holds and tempers the heat of the sun, prevents us from being burned up in the day and frozen to death at night. It has a pressure of fifteen pounds to the square inch, which we do not feel because it presses upon us equally from all directions. When it begins to move, however, its weight is apparent enough, as witness the ninety miles gale that upset New York the other day.

Now there are two principal movements of this atmosphere upon which depend the wind and the temperature. In the first place, the moisture particles of the air catch the heat of the sun. Since the air is more moisture laden near the earth, that part of the atmosphere gets most of the heat. It would get so warm that we couldn't live in it except that the heat makes it light, whereupon it rises, working against the force of gravity and losing heat in the effort. For these reasons it is always cooler at high altitudes. It continues to get cooler as you go upward until you reach a level where the air holds no moisture whatever, when the thermometer sticks at the conservative level of 459 degrees below zero, which is known as the absolute zero of space.

Such is the movement of the air up and down. Its prevailing movement across the surface of the earth derives its motive power from the equatorial regions. There the heat of the sun touches the earth with greatest intensity, so that over a broad area belting the earth the heated air rises much faster and higher than anywhere else. From this equatorial eminence it goes sliding down toward each of the poles, and as it nears them rushes round and round exactly as a whirlpool in running water. This is the one constant, unvarying movement of the atmosphere, and it creates the steady trade winds which carry ships across the ocean without let or break.

The sea reflects much of the heat from its surface, uses a great deal of it in evaporation and absorbs the rest far into its depths. Furthermore, it is relatively smooth and free from obstructions. So the trade winds blow steadily across the oceans. But the earth absorbs the heat about four times as fast as the sea and also throws it off much faster, causing much more rapid and unequal changes of temperature, while mountain ranges break its movements and the changing seasons offer yet another complication. So under the majestic circulation of the upper atmosphere is the trouble belt in which we live, where the warming atmosphere climbs and the cooling falls, and the patchwork of cool and warm areas moves in eternal conflict, seeking an equilibrium which it seldom attains.

This varied and complicated movement is what makes the weather. To correctly forecast it requires a worldwide system of scouts to watch the movements of the various bodies of cold and hot air. The United States Weather Bureau, with its numerous observers in all parts of this country and its reports from all parts of the world, is just such a system, and the proposed international weather bureau would be only a more perfect one. Meantime, however, movements of clouds, directions of wind, temperature, dew, frost and many of the other daily phenomena of weather are indications worth observing. If he will take the trouble to grasp the fundamental principles of meteorological movements and train his weather eye by daily observation, anyone may become his own weather prophet.

'Bringing Up Father'

Popular Comic Series Invades
London and also is Turned
Into a Musical Comedy For
The New York Stage

The fame of "Bringing Up Father," the popular comic series by Mr. George McManus, which is a feature of THE CHINA PRESS both daily and Sunday, is spreading. It has now been put into form for the stage and has been produced in New York as a musical comedy. The Evening News of London is one of the latest foreign newspapers to subscribe for the series. In introducing it to the London public, the News says:

On Monday The Evening News starts what may be called a humorous serial story in pictures, with the title, "Bringing Up Father."

The idea briefly is this: A Mr. Jiggs, who has reached no greater eminence than that of the top of a bricklayer's ladder, comes into a fortune. His wife, Maggie Jiggs, turns to Society, diamonds, and plumage; her pretty daughter is her ally; and Mr. Jiggs tries to do his best under difficulties.

But his primitive instincts—to go about in his great house in shirt-sleeves, smoking, and to go to the place of refreshment round the corner and talk as one bricklayer to another—are continually upsetting the Society prospects of the family.

As the Jiggses are sure to become characters of pleasant notoriety in London, readers may be interested to know something about their inventor, Mr. George McManus.

Hails From America
"Bringing Up Father" has more readers in America, probably, than any series of comic pictures ever known. The Evening News is bringing the work of McManus to England, believing that it will become equally popular here.

McManus was born at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1882—he will be thirty-four years old on the twenty-third of this month. Comic artists are always in trouble in their youth. The more talented, the more trouble.

His first teacher was a maiden lady, who regarded art with grave suspicion as a device of the devil to lead young minds astray.

The teacher had discovered a genius. But she was ignorant of it. She severely disliked the first of the McManus sketches—partly, no doubt, because she had unconsciously been one of his sitters, and the caricatures made no sort of appeal to her on the grounds of their faithfulness.

The artist discovered
The senior McManus was not at all depressed on examining the sketches. Indeed, it was a happy day for him. For McManus had taken care to select a father of discrimination and artistic taste—a theatrical manager—and he took a broader view of education than had the professional teacher.

The father passed the boy on to a draughtsman's office from school. But he had only a rudimentary knowledge of that kind of art when he left it as abruptly as he had left school and then entered the service of a newspaper in St. Louis. He had written agreement with the proprietors.

It gave him the right to hang his hat on a peg, himself on a chair, and to see his sketches in the paper if there happened to be space.

But his talent soon sent him ahead. His salary rose until he was getting \$6 a week, which was more than that newspaper had ever dreamed of paying before.

Fame in New York

With a hundred pounds or so in his pocket he moved to New York. There were no cold nights in the traditional garret near Washington-square for him, though. New York was glad to welcome him, and he was soon creating characters which won a place in every household throughout the United States and Canada.

His fame as an artist in comedy began with his drawings of "Mr. and Mrs. Newly Wed" and "Their Only Child," picturing the awful hardships endured by a young couple in their struggles to please their capricious infant.

"Snookums," the name of the baby, became a nickname for thousands of children in the United States.

The "Newly Wed" success was followed by that of "Bringing Up Father." Father is always longing to get back to "Dinty Moore's place"—a haunt of his former days—and to "The Hod Carriers' Ball," and other simple festivities.

Miles of Smiles
Where you have the newly-made rich family, there you have the conflict between the personages which ends in comedy. The artist is American; the humor is of all ages and all times; and as Mr. McManus can with his pen do as much for a character in a stroke as a writer may contrive in fifty lines, the new series will interest Evening News readers for its skill as black and white art.

And, in addition, it will form a fresh newspaper feature—a week by week story in pictures that will bring "miles and miles of smiles" to the homes of our readers.

From An Officer's Note-Book

By 'Staff Captain'
(From The Sunday Times)

Once when I got rather tired of the special work entrusted to me I thought I would like a change. My new ambition was to secure a job as a "liaison officer." Be calm. The term "liaison," in a military sense, does not mean what it does in a civilian one. A "liaison officer" acts as a sort of connecting link between the British and French Armies and performs duties of a more or less diplomatic sort. It is just as well this should be made clear. When it isn't sad consequences are apt to result. I remember an unfortunate instance. A young subaltern, who had received an appointment of this kind, wrote to his aunt to tell her he was "very busy" conducting a liaison with the French. Thereupon his aunt, not understanding the niceties of the language, cut him out of her will.

A necessary qualification for a "liaison officer" is fluent French. In order to rub up my knowledge, I secured the services of a camp interpreter. He may have known French all right, but he certainly knew precious little English. However, this was all the better for me. My instructor was an alcoholic individual, with a marked fondness for cognac. He always insisted on giving me lessons in a cafe, and part of his system was to teach me how to order liquid refreshment. I also had to pay for it. Still, I learned a good deal of the language.

At the beginning of the campaign a large number of people from this country were appointed interpreters, and given the rank of second lieutenants. As many of them were appointed without proper enquiry into their qualifications, and knew scarcely a word of French, they were not much use. After a time, accordingly, they were either disbanded or provided with other jobs. This was very necessary, for a bad interpreter is not only useless, but also dangerous. In addition, such a person is apt to make blunders which cause him to be regarded as a laughing-stock. One interpreter who was told to ask the mayor of the village for fifty nurses employed the expression *nourrice* (nursery maid) instead of *infirmiere* (hospital nurse). Thereupon his Worship cracked a Gallic joke about the thoroughness with which the British looked ahead.

Just as we were anxious to learn their language, so were the French anxious to acquire a knowledge of English. Sometimes, I regret to say, they were deliberately misled by our troops. Thus, I remember the waiter of a small cafe at Nanterre where a number of us were living once asking the proper English expression for any special delicacy. Thereupon a subaltern, taking unkind advantage of his ignorance, assured him that the correct term for any of the chef's efforts in that particular establishment was "muck." This the other practised until he became word perfect. Then the next morning when the general sat down and demanded what there was for breakfast, Alphonse struck an attitude, removed the dish cover with a flourish, and proudly responded, "Muck."

Where the expeditionary force is concerned, railway travelling arrangements in France are not over luxurious, especially when it is remembered that an average journey from a base up to the front occupies at least two days and nights. This is not because of the distance (which is probably under a hundred miles), but because of the

positively snail-like progress. Anything much beyond ten miles an hour apparently contravenes the speed limit. For the accommodation of troops compartments are seldom provided, except on very short journeys. The general practice is to travel in covered goods trucks. Up to forty men are packed in these at a time, together with their rations and kits. The windows have wooden shutters, but no glass, and seats are not considered necessary. Still, the occupants are so far pampered that a bundle of straw is allowed for each truck. The light (alleged) consists of an oil lantern, which generally expires in great agony after ten minutes. This lantern, too, is carefully chained to the wall, presumably to prevent anyone carrying it off as a souvenir of a pleasant journey.

Owing probably to the slowness of the trains, risk of accident was reduced to a minimum. Since the beginning of the war thousands upon thousands of troops have been carried from one part of France to another, but I do not think a mishap ever occurred. Occasionally there was a partial derailment or a truck was uncoupled. Still, loss of life was always avoided. If anything untoward did happen during a journey the officer in command was required to report it. Some officers interpreted this in a curious fashion. Thus, I remember once receiving a telegram from an excited *chef de gare*, saying that two men of a draft had fallen out of a train between Amiens and St. Pol and were badly injured. As the officer in charge, a Canadian subaltern, said nothing about it to me I spoke to him on the subject when the train arrived.

"Your orders are to report 'any unusual occurrences,'" I remarked severely.

"That's all right, captain," was the calm response. "It would only have been an 'unusual occurrence' if those chaps had not been hurt."

I was always doing "odd jobs." At one period a part of my work was to keep a sharp look-out for stragglers and send them to the divisions and corps to which they belonged. There was a considerable number of these, as men had a habit of getting lost when billets or headquarters happened to be suddenly changed. Such troops would often disappear for days together, while others would not be seen again until weeks of months had elapsed. What they did with themselves in the interval, Heaven only knows, as they seldom had any plausible excuse to offer.

The French authorities—both military and civil—are always very much on the qui vive for absentees from the British Army, as there is a reward for their arrest. Descriptive lists are drawn up by the provost-marshal's staff and widely circulated. Some of these descriptive lists are the reverse of complimentary. Indeed, I am not sure that anywhere but in the Army they would not form the ground-work of a libel action. This is the sort of thing that continually figures in them:

"Private John Jones, Cumberland Regiment. Missing from base camp at Bleville since the 1st ult. Red hair. Silly expression. Pimply features. Considered mentally deranged, but may be shamming."

Occasionally, the straggling is genuine. Thus, during a retirement, a man is cut off from his unit; or, perhaps, he falls out from exhaustion and is not picked up by the ambulance. Still, he generally finds it very difficult to convince the subsequent court-martial which deals with him that it was not his fault. The result is, if a man does become an absentee he is often afraid to return. For this reason a good many of our soldiers, reported "missing," are probably still wandering "Somewhere in France."



Machines Mine Coal

THE coal mining industry is being gradually changed by the introduction of machinery to do the work which was formerly supposed to be possible only by human hands. The first machines for digging coal were put in use about 1890, but now nearly 20,000 are in use, each having an average production of nearly 15,000 tons annually.

The machines are of two distinct types, one sawing and the other chopping the coal. The sawing machines attack the coal by bits, attached to an endless chain, or to the periphery of a disc, so that the action is very similar to that of sawing wood. The chopping machine loosens the coal by bits attached to arms, which work reciprocally in the action of drilling, except that the drill is not confined to one hole, but is freely changed at the will of the operator.

Mining by machinery produces a higher percentage of lump coal, thereby insuring a better price over the old hand method. It is economical and humane because it relieves the men in the mines from the hardest form of drudgery. Last year, over half the coal in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, the two largest coal producing states of the nation, was mined by machinery. Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Kentucky are also using the machines in their most important mines.

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Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

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A Good Page to Read in the
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How a Genius Analyzed a King's Crown

By Garrett P. Serviss

"YOU would greatly oblige me and, I believe, many others by explaining the celebrated story about Archimedes and the crown of King Hiero of Syracuse. All the books which start to tell us how Archimedes discovered the fraud in the crown stop short just at the



point that one wants to have cleared up.

"Hiero suspected that a jeweller had cheated him by mixing silver with the gold in his crown, and he directed Archimedes to find out the facts without destroying the crown. Archimedes solved the problem by weighing the crown first in air and then in water.

"I can understand how, by this process, he got the specific gravity, or weight, relative to water; but what puzzles me is how he then calculated the exact proportion of the two metals in the crown. Suppose the crown weighed twenty-two ounces, and that its specific gravity was found to be 14.66; how did Archimedes proceed to discover just how much silver was mixed in?—F. O. C."

Archimedes began by discovering the specific gravity not only of the crown but of pure gold and pure silver, separately. As the story is usually related, he obtained the hint for his process by noticing how the water from a brimful bathtub ran over when he entered the tub. Instantly it occurred to his mind that the amount of water running over must be equal in bulk to his body, which displaced it, and that the weight of this amount of water, as compared with his own weight, would show how much heavier, volume for volume, his body was than water.

He saw that the same test could be applied to Hiero's crown, for the crown also would displace a quantity of water equal to its own bulk, and the greater the intrinsic weight of the metal composing the crown the smaller would be the quantity of water displaced.

By taking a mass of gold equal in weight to the crown and placing it in water he found that it displaced less water than did a mass of silver of the same weight, because, weight for weight, silver is bulkier than gold. Then he tried the crown, and it displaced more water than the gold had done, but less than the silver. This proved that the crown must be an alloy of the two metals. The next step was to find out how much silver was mixed with the gold.

For this he needed to calculate the

specific gravities. This he could do either by dividing the weight of the metal in each case by the weight of the water which it displaced, or by following the process which we should use today, of simply weighing the things first in air and then in water, and dividing the weight in the air by the loss of weight in water.

Now, we know that the specific gravity of gold is 19.3 and that of silver 10.5, which means that a given bulk of gold weighs 19.3 times, and a given bulk of silver 10.5 times as much as the same bulk of water. The specific gravity of King Hiero's crown is said to have been 14.66, which, as we shall see, indicated a bold fraud by the jeweller, since it showed that he had used more silver than gold.

Now for the calculation which puzzles our correspondent, and which the books seem to avoid. We make it with the aid of either arithmetic or algebra. The algebraic method seems more direct. Thus:

Let X be the number of ounces of gold in the crown.

Let Y be the number of ounces of silver in the crown.

Then, since the total weight is 22 oz., X plus Y equals 22.

But, taking the relative specific gravities into account, 19.3 X plus 10.5 Y equals 322.52 (which is the product of 14.66, the specific gravity of the crown, by 22, the number of ounces it contained).

Now we have got two equations involving the same unknown quantities, and we can combine them by algebraic rules, first setting them down one under the other:

X plus Y equals 22.

19.3 X plus 10.5 Y equals 322.52.

Multiply the first equation by the coefficient (10.5) of Y in the second equation and we have: 10.5X plus 10.5Y equals 231. Now subtract this from the second equation above, and we find that 8.8X equals 91.52. We divide 91.52 by 8.8 to discover the value of X, and it comes out equal to 10.4. That, then, is the number of ounces of gold in King Hiero's crown, while the number of ounces of silver can be found by subtracting 10.4 from 22, the remainder being 11.6.

Many persons would perhaps prefer an arithmetical method, and that may have been Archimedes' way. Such a method is furnished by the principle of alligation. Take the figures representing the specific gravities and set them down in two adjacent columns, putting 19.3 in one column with 10.5 directly under it, while 14.66 is put in a separate column at the left. Then subtract 14.66 from 19.3, and the remainder, 4.64, will represent the proportion of silver in the combination, while 10.5 subtracted from 14.66, giving 4.16, will show the proportion of gold.

In order to translate these proportions into ounces, on the basis of 22 ounces for the whole crown, divide 22 by 8.8 (the sum of 4.64 and 4.16), and then multiply the quotient, 2.5, alternately by 4.64 and 4.16. The products represent the number of ounces respectively of gold and silver, and they come out 10.4 and 11.6—exactly as by the algebraic method.

FOUND NO GOLD OF INCAS

Alleged \$500,000,000 Placer Deposit Includes Post Office Inspectors

Colon, Panama, December 24.—Harry A. Barber, a United States Post Office Inspector, who has been in the interior of Peru trying to find the buried treasure of the Incas, starts for Washington tomorrow, having, it is understood, failed in his quest. Inspector Barber was sent to Peru to investigate for the Federal authorities at Wilmington, Del., the alleged existence of a \$500,000,000 placer gold deposit which figures in the McCune case, in which the du Ponts and other leading Delaware financiers are mentioned. McCune,

it is said, floated a large corporation on the strength of having discovered the source of the gold of the ancient Incas. He finally became involved with the Post Office Department. McCune is now at liberty under \$10,000 bail and, according to Barber, is in Peru, again endeavoring to find the treasure.

The mine is said to be near the headwaters of the Marañon River, which is 150 miles beyond the City of Cerro de Pasco and near the headwaters of the Amazon River. According to the McCune prospectus, there is an exceptionally rich vein of free gold. Barber said that he spent six weeks making an investigation, but declined to tell with what results.

He said, however, that the natives told him that they had never known of any gold in the vicinity. On his return to Washington, Barber said that he would make a report to the Post Office Department.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 10, 1916.
Money and Bullion

Mexican Dollars: Market rate:	72.55
Shanghai Gold Bars: 975 touch:	—
Bar Silver:	—
Copper Cash:	1921
Sovereigns:	—
Buying rate @ 2-7% Tia:	7.59
Exch. @ 72.8—Mex \$:	10.42
Peking Bar:	386
Native Interest:	—

Latest London Quotations	
Bar Silver:	27d.
Bank rate of discount:	5%
Market rate of discount:	—
3 m-a:	%
4 m-a:	%
6 m-a:	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-a:	—
Ex. Paris on London T.T.:	38.08
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T.:	47.76
Consols:	—

Exchange Closing Quotations	
London:	T.T. 2-7%
London:	Demand 2-7%
India:	T.T. 195%
Paris:	T.T. 366%
Paris:	Demand 367
Hamburg:	T.T. —
Hamburg:	Demand —
New York:	T.T. 62%
New York:	Demand 62%
Hongkong:	(nom.) T.T. 74%
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London:	4 m-a. Cds. 2-8%
London:	4 m-a. Docy. 2-8%
London:	6 m-a. Cds. 2-8%
London:	6 m-a. Docy. 2-8%
Paris:	4 m-a. 385
Hamburg:	4 m-a. 385
New York:	4 m-a. 66

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE	
FOR FEBRUARY	
Sh. Bk. Tia:	6.80
Hk. Tia 1—Franks:	4.09
Gold \$ 1—Hk. Tia:	1.07
Hk. Tia 1—Yen:	1.89
" 1—Rupees:	2.21
" 1—Roubles:	2.35
" 1—Mex. \$:	1.50

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.	
Exchange Quotations	
On Germany:	—
Tel. Transfers:	270 1/2 nom.
Demand:	271
Bank Drafts, 4 m-a.:	272 1/2
Credits, 4 m-a.:	—
Docy. Bills, 4 m-a.:	316 1/2
Docy. Bills, 6 m-a.:	320 1/2

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange	
Bank of China	
(Shanghai Branch)	
Mexican Dollars, 72.525	
Chinese Dollars, 72.40	
On Peking, Demand, 106	
On Tientsin, Demand, 105%	
On Newchwang, Demand, 105%	
On Hankow, Demand, 103%	
On Chungking, Demand, 108%	
On Nanchang, Demand, 73%	
On Foochow, Demand, 96%	
On Amoy, Demand, 71%	
On Swatow, Demand, 97%	
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 62%	
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 72%	
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, 87%	
February 10, 1916.	

SINGAPORE RUBBER MARKET

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following cable from their Singapore agents regarding the weekly rubber auction held on the 9th instant:—
No. 1 Smoked Sheet—\$175 per picul, equivalent to 3s. 4d. in London.
No. 3 Crepe—\$172 per picul, equivalent to 3s. 4d. in London.
Market is decidedly stronger, tendency upwards.

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service
London, February 9.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills were as follows:
Tenders for Bills:
Highest price: 1s. 4 1/2-32d.
Tenders at: 1s. 4 1/2-32d.
Receive: 7%
Tenders for Transfers:
Highest price: 1s. 4 1/2-32d.
Tenders at: 1s. 4 1/2-32d.
Receive: 7%
Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 12,050,000.

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service
London, February 9.—Following are today's rubber prices:—
Plantation, First Latex.
Spot, 3s. 3 1/2d. to 3s. 5d., Paid.
April to June delivery, 3s. 5d. to 3s. 5 1/2d., Paid.
Tendency of market is firm.
Last Quotation, London, Feb. 8.
Spot, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 3 1/2d., Paid.
April to June delivery 3s. 4d. to 3s. 4 1/2d., Paid.
Tendency of market is firmer.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, February 10, 1916.

Official	
Kailings "B" Tia:	11.50
Kungyik Cotton Tia:	13.25
Langkats Tia:	35.75
Shanghai Tugs (Pref.) Tia:	54.00
Telephones Tia:	97.00
Almas Tia:	18.75
Almas Tia:	19.00
Anglo Javans Tia:	17.00 March
Anglo Javans Tia:	17.50 March
Bukits Tia:	7.25
Consolidated Tia:	5.50
Gulas Tia:	12.75
Java Consolidated Tia:	26.50
Kroewoeks Tia:	25.50
Padangs Tia:	18.75
Samaragagas Tia:	1.47%
Samaragagas Tia:	1.50
Samaragagas Tia:	2.32%
Shanghai Pahangs Tia:	2.90
Shanghai Kiebangs Tia:	1.75
Sun Manggis Tia:	5.50
Tanah Merah Tia:	12.75
Tebongs Tia:	36.50
Tebongs Tia:	37.00 cash
Ziangbes Tia:	9.75
Ziangbes Tia:	9.75
Ziangbes Tia:	9.75
Batu Anams Tia:	2.50
Batu Anams Tia:	2.55
Chemors Tia:	2.70
Anglo Dutch Tia:	7.00
Shanghai Kelatans Tia:	1.65
Direct	
Kailings "B" Tia:	11.75
Anglo Dutch Tia:	6.75
Anglo Dutch Tia:	7.00
Anglo Javans Tia:	16.80
Consolidated Tia:	5.40
Java Consolidated Tia:	26.00
Karans Tia:	17.50
Permatas Tia:	7.50
Samaragagas Tia:	1.45
Sungel Duri Tia:	16.50
Tanah Merah Tia:	12.75

Sharebrokers Association Transactions

Shanghai, February 10, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE	
Ziangbes Tia:	9.50 cash
Ziangbes Tia:	9.75 cash
Ziangbes Tia:	9.75 February
Ziangbes Tia:	10.00 February
Ziangbes Tia:	10.25 March
Shai Lands Tia:	105.50 cash
Kiebangs Tia:	1.75 cash
Kiebangs Tia:	1.70 cash
Langkats Tia:	39.00 February
Anglo Javans Tia:	16.85 cash
Anglo Javans Tia:	17.00 cash
Laou Kung Mow Tia:	74.00 cash
Kroewoeks Tia:	25.50 cash
Consolidated Tia:	5.40 cash
Consolidated Tia:	5.60 cash
Gulas Tia:	12.75 cash
Kotas Tia:	16.50 March
Anglo Javans Tia:	17.15 February
Anglo Dutch Tia:	7.00 cash
Kotas Tia:	16.00 cash
Batu Anams Tia:	2.40 cash
Dominions Tia:	18.75 cash
Consolidated Tia:	5.15 cash
Philippines Tia:	2.75 cash
Sun Manggis Tia:	9.00 cash
Langkats Tia:	40.00 March
Kiebangs Tia:	1.75 cash
Cathay (ord.) Tia:	2.85 cash
Kailings Tia:	2.70 cash
Chengs Tia:	5.35 cash
Tebongs Tia:	37.00 February
Dominions Tia:	18.50 cash
Langkats Tia:	38.50 cash
Centrals Tia:	37.25 cash
Kung Yik Tia:	13.25 February
Ziangbes Tia:	10.50 March
Ziangbes Tia:	10.35 cash

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

has already paid more than
10 1/2 Millions of Taels
to its policyholders, and the Company's
books showed over
31 1/2 Millions of Taels
Assurances in force on March 31st,
1915, when the total Assets stood at
more than
9 1/2 Millions of Taels
Whole Life, Endowment, Educational
and Annuity Policies issued at current
rates.
Head Office—SHANGHAI
Branch offices throughout Asia

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for
the above company, are prepared to
grant policies against Fire on Foreign
and Native Risk at Current
Rates.
FRAZAR & Co.

MANY NEW JAPANESE VESSELS READY SOON

Six Ships Added to Country's Commercial Fleet Within One Month

Much has recently been said about briskness in the Japanese shipbuilding industry, says the Japan Advertiser. It is now reported that a number of new vessels were launched within a comparatively short period.
On January 9, the Tokiwa Maru (7,282 tons, N.Y.K.) was launched at the Mitsubishi Dock in Nagasaki, on January 13, the Shimri Maru (1,350 tons, a Chinese ship), at the Osaka Teikoku, and on January 15, the Kosoku Maru (3,200 tons, Mr. Hiroumi's) were launched at the same place. The Tenno Maru (2,138 tons, Furukawa Mining Co.'s) was launched on January 19 in the Uraga Dock, and the Yuki Maru (3,200 tons, Tatsuma Shoten's) on the 20th of the same month at the Osaka Teikoku. On February 7 another vessel of 7,300 tons is to be launched at the Kawasaki Dock; Kobe, therefore, 6 vessels have been added to the commercial fleet of the country within a month.
The shortage of shipbuilding is being felt in all docks, but as far as the stock is available the work is being pushed on day and night, and it is reported that some shipowners have offered prizes for the completion of shipbuilding before contract dates. A striking example of quick building was the Taiho Maru, recently built for the Hokuyo Steamship Company, which was launched within three months and a half after the laying of the keel, and trimmed for navigation in 3 weeks. That a ship of 5,000 tons was completed in such a short period is a record in the annals of Japanese shipbuilding.

South African Trade Benefits By Change

New N.Y.K. Route to Help Recent Tendency Toward Expansion

The N.Y.K. vessels taking the Cape route will affect to a certain extent trade with Europe, but will benefit trade with South Africa. According to the official returns, exports to South Africa in past years averaged a little over 1,000,000 yen only, but increased to 4,000,000 yen last year. The trade has shown a tendency to increase since the outbreak of war, and the N.Y.K. vessels going there are expected to favor this tendency to a large extent. The British colonies in South Africa annually imported in the past nearly 100,000,000 yen worth of goods from Germany, Austria and France, but the supply from these sources having been stopped, there is a demand for Japanese substitutes. The goods likely to be in demand there are as follows:
Fertilizers, timber, antimony, toys, cotton reed, habutae, silk handkerchiefs, bamboo baskets, lacquer wares, pottery goods and glass wares.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the traffic return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended 9th February, 1916, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	1916	1915
Gross Receipts	\$24,206.03	\$22,765.95
Loss by currency depreciation	6,486.96	5,478.11
Effective Receipts	\$17,719.07	\$17,307.84
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	28.55	25.32
Car miles run	57,016	59,569
Passengers carried	1,031,706	982,734

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,399

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.
J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers.

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Hongkong Share Market

Hongkong, February 4.—Messrs. Moxon & Taylor write as follows in their weekly share market report:—

The China New Year holidays commenced yesterday, being China New Year Day, and the market is closed until next week.

On the eve of the holidays the market generally closed very firm all round. China New Year this season so far from having had a depressing effect would appear to have almost gone to the other extreme.

Shipping shares have continued in strong demand, Indos and Douglases both having risen smartly during the past week. Docks have again come into favor, and an unsatisfied demand prevails for China Sugars at current rates. Altogether a cheerful market has been the rule.

With Shanghai business has been rather dull owing to the decline in Rubber, the whole market there having suffered some depression during the drop.

Cottons appear to be practically unchanged, but Langkats, following increasing outputs have again been the medium of some speculations at rising rates.

Rubber after a week of dullness closes somewhat better, the raw material today being quoted 3s. 1d. per lb. buyers with a firm market. Any improvement is sure to be followed by a recrudescence of activity in the share market.

Banks.—A very considerable business has been done round about \$315, in Hongkong Banks the market closing with an unsatisfied enquiry at that price.

Marine Insurances.—Unions are firm with buyers offering \$915. Cantons are nominal at \$415 whilst North Chinas at 1s. 18d and Yangtzes at \$262 1/2 remain at about last week's level.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires are in demand at \$152 1/2. Hongkong fires are still offering at \$410.

Shipping.—Douglases jumped to a buying quotation of \$123 for cash. Sales are reported at \$124 but some sellers are willing to part at \$125. The forward market is very firm. The local freight market continues to rise, and this causes buyers to persistently increase their rates for all good shipping shares. Indos have risen to a buying quotation of \$138 for the Deferred shares for cash, with buyers prevailing at \$138 for the Combined. The Preferred have changed hands at \$51. Star Ferries are somewhat stronger, being in good demand at \$36 1/2 after sales at that figure and \$38 1/2. Steamboats might be placed at \$20 1/2 cum the dividend of \$1 just declared. Waterboats after sales at \$10 1/2 are wanted at that rate.

Refineries.—China Sugars have improved their position to a buying quotation of \$131 1/2 with considerable business done forward as high as \$135 for March and \$136 for April, at which level the market closes firm. Luxons are still neglected at \$37.

Oils and Mining.—Langkats, following increased outputs, are stronger, with buyers offering 7s. 3 1/2 for cash and \$40 for March. Raubs are firm with an unsatisfied demand at \$33.00. Ural Caspians are easier at 38s. 6d. Tronchs at 27s. 6d. are without business. Shells under pressure of strong demand have risen to 9s. 8d. with sales at that figure and further buyers. This is still under the London price.

Docks, wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have still further weakened with buyers only offering \$74 after sales at \$75. Hongkong Docks are firmer, being offered at \$53 for the old and \$50 for the new, sellers seeming loth to part even at these rates. Shanghai Docks at 7s. 6d and Hongkong Wharves at 7s. 9d are wanted. New Engineerings are still in request at 7s. 10.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Central Estates are nominal at \$96 ex the dividend of \$7 just paid, and Hongkong Lands at \$101 1/2 ex the dividend of \$2 1/2 just declared. Hongkong Hotels could be placed at \$113 cum the dividend of \$2 1/2 now pending. West Point is still wanted at \$84 ex the dividend of \$2 1/2 just declared.

Humphreys Estates are very quiet at \$6 1/4. Kowloon Lands at \$40 have buyers but no business reported.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos are in demand at 14s. 14d. Shanghai Cottons have slightly improved their position, having buyers at 15s. 9d in Shanghai. Internationals at 15s. 7d and Laou Kung Mows at 15s. 7d are both steady. Kung Yik has eased off somewhat, with sellers from Shanghai at 15s. 13 1/2 after sales. Yangtzeopos are nominal at 15s. 6d, but Soy Chees have improved to a buying quotation of 15s. 43.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electric are wanted \$43 1/2. China Light and Powers are offering at \$47.00. Hongkong Trams following the steady improvement in their receipts, have advanced somewhat, and business has been transacted at \$5.60.

The Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. Approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending January 29, 1916 is as follows:—

Receipts for week:	
This year	\$11,393 \$44,223
Last year	9,506 35,053
Increase	1,887 6,175
Decrease	—

Aggregate Receipts for 4 weeks.
This year \$11,393 \$44,223
Last year 9,506 35,053
Increase 1,887 6,175
Decrease —

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
Chartered	835 S.
Russo-Asiatic	252.
Cathay, ordy.	R. 197 1/2 N.
Cathay, pref.	3 B.
	6.80.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	\$415.
North China	Ts. 182 1/2.
Union of Canton	850 B.
Yangtze	\$250 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$153 B.
Hongkong Fire	\$410 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Ts. 128.
Indo-China Def.	—
"Shell"	91s. B.
Shanghai Tug	Ts. 17 1/2 S.
Shanghai Tug	Ts. 54 B.
Kochien	Ts. 22 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Ts. 11 1/2 B.
Oriental Cons.	378. 6d.
Philippine	Ts. 25 1/2 B.
Raub	Ts. 3.35 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$80 B.
Shanghai Dock	Ts. 61 B.
New Eng. Works	Ts. 10 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Ts. 92 B.
Hongkong Wharf	\$74 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Ts. 106.
China Land	Ts. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Ts. 106 1/2 B.
Wei-hai-wei Land	Ts. 3.
Central Stores	Ts. 37.15 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Ts. 73 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Ts. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo Pref.	Ts. 140 B.
E-wo Pref.	Ts. 111.
International	Ts. 75 1/2.
International Pref.	Ts. 76.
Laou-kung-mow	Ts. 78.
Soy Chee	Ts. 42 1/2 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Ts. 88 B.
Kung Yik	Ts. 13 B.
Yangtzeopos	Ts. 5 1/2 B.
Yangtzeopos Pref.	Ts. 111.
Industrials	
Anglo-French B'y	\$95 N.
China Flour Mill	Ts. 23 N.
China Sugar	Ts. 6 S.
Green Island	\$132 B.
Langkats	\$10 1/2 B.
Major Bros.	Ts. 40 S.
Shanghai Sumatra	Ts. 5.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	\$16 1/2 B.
Llewellyn	\$63 1/2.
Lane, Crawford	\$99 B.
Moutrie	\$38 N.
Watson	\$6 1/2 B.
Weeks	\$19 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Ts. 18 1/2 B.
Amherst	Ts. 2 B.
Anglo-Java	Ts. 16 1/2 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Ts. 6 1/2 B.
Ayey Tawah	Ts. 46 B.
Batu Anam 1915	Ts. 230 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Ts. 7 B.
Bute	Ts. 2 B.
Chemor United	Ts. 2.45 B.
Chempedak	Ts. 18 B.
Cheng	Ts. 5 1/2 B.
Consolidated	Ts. 5 1/2 B.
Dominion	Ts. 18 B.
Gula Kalumpung	Ts. 12 1/2 B.
Java Consolidated	Ts. 26 B.
Kamunting	Ts. 12 1/2 B.
Kapay	Ts. 1.55.
Kapayang	Ts. 24 B.
Karan	Ts. 17 1/2 B.
Kota Bahroe	Ts. 15 1/2 B.
Kroewoek Java	Ts. 25 1/2 B.
Padang	Ts. 18 1/2 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Ts. 14 1/2 B.
Permatas	Ts. 7 1/2 B.
Repah	Ts. 2 S.
Samaragagas	Ts. 1.45 B.
Samaragagas	Ts. 10 1/2 B.
Samaragagas	Ts. 2.30 B.
Samaragagas	Ts. 2.35 B.
Samaragagas	Ts. 1.67 1/2 B.
Shanghai Malay	Ts. 7 1/2.
Shai Malay-Pref.	Ts. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Ts. 2.85 B.
Sungala	Ts. 3 1/2.
Sungel Duri	Ts. 16.
Sun Manggis	Ts. 8 1/2 B.
Taipei	Ts. 3.40 B.
Tanah Merah	Ts. 12 1/2 B.
Tebong	Ts.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
35 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.M.G.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goshen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amritsar Hongkong Penang
Bankok Hioho Puket
Batavia Ipoh Rangoon
Bombay Karachi Saigon
Calcutta Klang Seremban
Canton Kobe Shanghai
Cebu Kuala-Lumpur Singapore
Colombo Madras Sourabaya
Delhi Malacca Taiping
Foochow Manila (F.M.S.)
Haiphong Medan Tientsin
Yokohama Hankow New York

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital Frs. 45,000,000.00
Reserves 45,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:
Bangkok Hanoi Saigon
Battambang Hongkong Shanghai
Canton Mongtze Singapore
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin
Pondichery Peking Tourane
Haiphong Papeete
Hankow Phnom-Penh
Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
AN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office, 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Alsace.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai International Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver 15,000,000
Total \$30,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:
Hon. D. Landale, Chairman.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Deputy
S. H. Dodwell, Esq. [Chairman]
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. P. H. Holyoak
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong-N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:
Amoy Ipoh Peking
Bangkok Johore Penang
Batavia Kobe Rangoon
Bombay Kuala Lumpur S. Francisco
Calcutta Canton London Shanghai
Colon Colombo Singapore
Foochow Hongkong Manila Sourabaya
Hankow Harbin Nagasaki Tientsin
Hioho New York Yokohama

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000
Reserve Fund 22,000,000
Capital contributed by Kpg. Tls. the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 84 Old Broad St. E. C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

BRUSSELS: Messrs. Mendelsohn & Co.
HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:
Bombay Hankow Peking
Calcutta Hankow Shanghai
Changchun Harbin Tientsin
(Kwan-Hongkong Tsingtau chendze) Newchwang Vladivostok
Chetoo Nicolayowsk Yokohama
Dainy (Dairen) o-A

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIEWSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.
Paid-up Capital \$100,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.
Currency Exchange a specialty.
Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.
Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHUN,
General Manager, March 10, 1915.

The Mercanti Bank of India, Ltd.

Head Office: 40, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch:
21, Bishopsgate, E. C.
Capital paid-up U.S. \$3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits U.S. \$2,400,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1-A, Klukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3% per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital Francs 45,000,000
1/3 of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
IN LONDON: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1859.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.
Capital Subscribed Yen 45,000,000
Capital Paid-up 30,000,000
Reserve Fund 20,000,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
Antungshen London Port Arthur
Bombay Liaoyang S. Francisco
Calcutta Los Angeles Sydney
Changchun Lyons Sianfu
Dainy Mukden Tientsin
Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin
Harbin Newchwang Tokio
Honolulu Osaka Tsingtau
Kobe Peking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$50,000,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 582,500
Reserve Fund 500,000

Bankers:
BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NEDERLANDSche TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Glds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Glds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA.

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:
BandjermasinPadang Soerakarta
Bandong PalembangTanjongBabel
Cheribon PekalonganTebing-Tinggi
Djember Penang Tegal
Djakarta Pontianak Telok-Betong
Hongkong Rangoon Tjilatap
Kota-Radia Semarang Weltevreden
Makassar Singapore
Medan Soerabaya

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

J. R. DER KINDEREN, Manager.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road; Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914.

THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT.

Head Office: Peking.
Authorized Capital \$30,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital 14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00
Liabilities 10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-kai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-pei, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.

Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M.A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.

Mr. Liu Ming-ches, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.

BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:
Amsterdam Manila Seattle
Bangkok Malta Somarung
Batavia Melbourne Singapore
Benkoelen Milan Soerabaya
Bombay Moscow Sydney
Calcutta New York Tokio
Cheribon Osaka Vladivostok
Hongkong Peking Wellington
Honolulu Paris Yokohama
Macassar Rangoon
Manila San Francisco

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Taels and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2 1/2% per annum, in Dollars at 1 1/2% per annum on the daily balance of over Taels or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.

YUEN CHIN, Sub-Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$50,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungling Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.

For 6 months at 4% per annum.

For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK

Founded in 1889. Shanghai. 1889.

Branches at:
Berlin W., Unter den Linden 31.
Hamburg, Schauenburgerstrasse 24.
Calcutta Kobe Tsinanfu
Canton Peking Tsingtau
Hankow Singapore Yokohama
Hongkong Tientsin

Share Capital Tls. 7,500,000
Current accounts kept in Taels and Dollars.

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Telegraphic Address: Berlin, Hamburg, "Chinabank" and Eastern branches: "Teutonia."

London Bankers:
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons Union of London and Smith's Bank Limited.

Deutsche Bank (Berlin) London Agency.

Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft Dresdes Bank.

The following Banks and Banking houses are represented on the Board of Directors:
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie Berlin.
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft, Berlin.
S. Bleichroeder, Berlin.
Deutsche Bank, Berlin.
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft Berlin.

Mendelssohn and Co., Berlin.
National Bank fuer Deutschland Berlin.

Jacob S. H. Stern, Frankfurt .. Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg Hamburg.

Sal. Oppenheim Jr. and Co., Cologne A. Schaaffhausen'scher Bankverein Cologne.

Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank, Munich.

H. FRIED, Manager.

WANTS AVIATORS INTERNEED

Viereck Urges Action, But Washington Finds No Reason

Washington, December 27.—The State Department has received a telegram from George Sylvester Viereck of New York, editor of The Fatherland, calling for the internment by the United States Government of Lieutenant William Thaw, Sergeant Elliott Cowdin, and Sergeant Norman Prince, American members of the French Military Aviation Corps, who arrived in this country recently on leave of absence. Other telegrams and letters of similar purport have been received by the State Department from pro-German sympathizers. No formal decision in the matter has been reached by the Government, but it was made clear at the State Department today that the three American aviators were not regarded as in the same position as the French military aviators who flew over Switzerland and were obliged by the French Government to surrender themselves to the Swiss Government for internment. In the cases of the aviators who flew over Switzerland, their internment, according to the explanation made today, was a matter of necessity, because they had violated the neutrality of Switzerland by crossing Swiss territory while in a military machine and while bearing arms. In the cases of Thaw, Cowdin, and Prince, the unofficial position of the United States may be said to be that they are not in this country under arms or in any military mission, and, therefore, cannot be regarded as subjects for internment.

One example used to show the difference between the cases of the three American aviators and military persons subject to internment in a neutral country is that of the British and French military officers who are in the United States engaged in making contracts for the shipment of horses and munitions of war and other military supplies to the Entente armies in the field. These officers, it was pointed out, were not engaged in bearing arms, forming armed expeditions, recruiting or other military duty forbidden by the neutrality laws, and therefore were immune from internment or interference by the United States Government. Lieutenant Thaw and Sergeants Cowdin and Prince have taken up arms in behalf of France and cannot claim the protection of the United States Government on the ground that they are American citizens, but beyond that they have not surrendered any rights to which any peacefully disposed person living in the United States is entitled. As long as they do not attempt to perform any military service on behalf of France while they are in this country they will not be molested by the Federal authorities, and will be permitted to depart for the fighting front when their leaves expire.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for February 11th, 12th and 13th.

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!
"DOLLY TWIN"

A well conceived topical play, relating to a dramatic incident in the Great War. IN THREE REELS.

FATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES

Depicting latest War Incidents.

CHARLES CHAPLIN

In a very laughable comedy "CHARLIE IN THE PARK"

"CAZA MARRIED TO PAULETTE"

Fatha comedy, full of humorous situations

"THE RUSTIC VENICE"

(Gethorn, Holland)

A fine Pathe-color Travel Picture.

"THE ELECTRIC SHOCK-COAT"

Screamingly farcical Comedy.

Lyceum Theatre

SATURDAY, February 12th, 1916

at 9.15 p.m.

Grand Farewell Performance OF

The Melbourne Company 8 Artists

50% of proceeds to Shanghai Branch of Overseas Club for beds in Netley Hospital.

Popular Prices

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
FOR AMERICA AND CANADA						
Feb 17	P.M.	San Francisco	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.
18	P.M.	San Francisco	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.
19	P.M.	San Francisco	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.
20	P.M.	San Francisco	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.
21	P.M.	San Francisco	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.
22	P.M.	San Francisco	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.
23	P.M.	San Francisco	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.
24	P.M.	San Francisco	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.
25	P.M.	San Francisco	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.
26	P.M.	San Francisco	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.
27	P.M.	San Francisco	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.
28	P.M.	San Francisco	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.
29	P.M.	San Francisco	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.
30	P.M.	San Francisco	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.
31	P.M.	San Francisco	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Feb 11	P.M.	Nagasaki	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.
12	P.M.	Kobe	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.
13	P.M.	Nagasaki	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.
14	P.M.	Kobe	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Feb 18	P.M.	London	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.
19	P.M.	London	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.
20	P.M.	London	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.
21	P.M.	London	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.
22	P.M.	London	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.
23	P.M.	London	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.
24	P.M.	London	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.
25	P.M.	London	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.
26	P.M.	London	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.
27	P.M.	London	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.
28	P.M.	London	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.
29	P.M.	London	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.
30	P.M.	London	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.
31	P.M.	London	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Feb 11	4.00	Ningbo	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.
12	8.00	Amoy	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.
13	8.00	Hongkong	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.
14	9.00	Hongkong	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.
15	9.00	Hongkong	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.
16	9.00	Hongkong	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.
17	9.00	Hongkong	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.
18	9.00	Hongkong	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.
19	9.00	Hongkong	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.
20	9.00	Hongkong	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Feb 11	4.00	Tientsin	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.
12	8.00	Tientsin	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.
13	8.00	Tientsin	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.
14	8.00	Tientsin	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.
15	8.00	Tientsin	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.
16	8.00	Tientsin	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.
17	8.00	Tientsin	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.
18	8.00	Tientsin	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.
19	8.00	Tientsin	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.
20	8.00	Tientsin	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Feb 11	M.N.	Hankow	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.
12	M.N.	Hankow	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.
13	M.N.	Hankow	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.
14	M.N.	Hankow	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.
15	M.N.	Hankow	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.
16	M.N.	Hankow	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.
17	M.N.	Hankow	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.
18	M.N.	Hankow	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.
19	M.N.	Hankow	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.
20	M.N.	Hankow	Yokohama Maru	Am.	Frederick	C.M.S.S. Co.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Feb 10	Ningbo	Anping	1189	Chi.	Paramora	C.M.S.S. Co.	C.L.Y.W.
Feb 10	Hankow	Changshu	1999	Chi.	Richard	C.M.S.S. Co.	C.L.Y.W.
Feb 10	Daly	Kobe Maru	1623	Jap.	Yajima	S.M.R.	C.L.Y.W.
Feb 10	Hongkong	Yokohama	1885	Chi.	Jones	B. & S.	WTW
Feb 10	Hankow	Wuchang	1994	Chi.	Pickard	B. & S.	WTW
Feb 10	Hankow	Tientsin	1881	Chi.	Wallace	C.M.S.S. Co.	C.L.Y.W.
Feb 10	Canton	Astrakhan	1881	Chi.	Wallace	C.M.S.S. Co.	C.L.Y.W.
Feb 10	Canton	Myo Maru	888	Jap.	Nakayama	Kallen M.A.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Feb 10	Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	2803	Jap.	Takano	N.K.K.
10	Stow, H'kong, C'lon	Yokohama Maru	2200	Chi.	Richard	C.M.S.S. Co.
10	Chfoo	Yokohama Maru	1885	Chi.	Wallace	C.M.S.S. Co.
10	Hankow, etc.	Yokohama Maru	1885	Chi.	Wallace	C.M.S.S. Co.
10	Hongkong, Canton	Yokohama Maru	1885	Chi.	Wallace	C.M.S.S. Co.
10	Hankow, etc.	Yokohama Maru	1885	Chi.	Wallace	C.M.S.S. Co.
10	Hankow, etc.	Yokohama Maru	1885	Chi.	Wallace	C.M.S.S. Co.
10	Nagasaki	Yokohama Maru	1885	Chi.	Wallace	C.M.S.S. Co.
10	Chfoo	Yokohama Maru	1885	Chi.	Wallace	C.M.S.S. Co.
10	Ningbo	Yokohama Maru	1885	Chi.	Wallace	C.M.S.S. Co.

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Feb 10	Hongkong, Canton	Yokohama Maru	1885	Chi.	Wallace	C.M.S.S. Co.
10	Tientsin, Dairen	Yokohama Maru	1885	Chi.	Wallace	C.M.S.S. Co.
10	Wuhu	Yokohama Maru	1885	Chi.	Wallace	C.M.S.S. Co.
10	Hankow, etc.	Yokohama Maru	1885	Chi.	Wallace	C.M.S.S. Co.
10	Hankow, etc.	Yokohama Maru	1885	Chi.	Wallace	C.M.S.S. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B.N.B.	Dec. 20	Nagasaki	Clemonetti	Am. g-b.	3213	17	313	Fewell
T.P.	Feb 8	Canton	Elcano	Am. g-b.	620	8	95	Coxe
10	Jan. 7	Canton	Galveston	Am. g-b.	3298	15	379	Kellogg
P.O.B.	Oct. 21	Tientsin	Helena	Am. g-b.	1897	12	207	Brotherton

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.	Date	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Antiochus	Jan. 5	Atsuta Maru	Feb. 7		
Atsuta Maru	Feb. 7				
City of Colombo	Jan. 23				
Harima Maru	Dec. 18				
Helenus	Feb. 2				
Kansas	Feb. 6				
Kamo Maru	Dec. 12				
Kashima Maru	Dec. 26				
Kioto	Dec. 14				
Mishima Maru	Jan. 9				
Mongara	Feb. 10				
Nel ore	Jan. 30				
Pelesus	Dec. 31				
Pyrrhus	Dec. 8				
Sowa Maru	Jan. 23				
Tydeus	Jan. 16				
Yangtze	Jan. 23				

For Marseilles, etc.

Athos	Jan. 8				
Cordillere	Feb. 2				
Portos	Jan. 26				
Taki Maru	Jan. 19				

For Bombay

Kashmir**	Jan. 24				
Novara**	Jan. 10				
Sardinia**	Feb. 7				

For Vancouver, etc.

Awa Maru	Jan. 30				
Chicago Maru	Dec. 5				
Empress of Japan	Feb. 5				
Hugh Hogan	Feb. 3				
Ide Maru	Jan. 13				
J. A. Moffett	Jan. 5				
Mexico Maru	Feb. 6				
Sado Maru	Jan. 20				
Shimpo Maru	Dec. 10				
Shidokoku Maru	Feb. 7				
Tamba Maru	Dec. 19				
Yokohama Maru	Dec. 28				

For New York

Daylight S.V.	Nov. 9				
Indra	Feb. 7				
Inverclyde	Nov. 23				
Skipiton Castle	Jan. 22				
Tucan Prince	Jan. 26				

For San Francisco, etc.

Bessie Dollar	Jan. 23				
Chiyo Maru	Jan. 29				
Manila Maru	Dec. 24				
Panama	Dec. 16				
Shinyo Maru	Jan. 1				
Tacoma Maru	Jan. 16				

For Copenhagen

Madala	Nov. 24				
Yeddo	Nov. 21				

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.	Sailed	*Due
Ajax	Jan. 29	Mar. 8
Aleutian	Jan. 1	Feb. 16
Demodocus	Jan. 8	Feb. 18
Fushimi Maru	Jan. 15	Feb. 23
Glenstrae	Jan. 1	Feb. 28
Hirano Maru	Jan. 29	Mar. 10
Kamo Maru	Feb. 26	Mar. 7
Kashima Maru	Mar. 11	Apr. 21
Kintoku Maru	Jan. 29	Mar. 24
Katori Maru	Jan. 4	Feb. 30
Keemun Maru	Feb. 12	Mar. 24
Laertes	Nov. 20	Feb. 16
Laomedeon	Dec. 18	Feb. 20
Machon	Jan. 15	Feb. 25
Maiwa	Feb. 6	Mar. 16
Mishima Maru	Mar. 25	May 5
Miyazaki Maru	Dec. 18	Feb. 30
Mongomouthshire	Dec. 5	Feb. 15
Nankin**	Jan. 27	Feb. 17
Nagoya	Feb. 5	Mar. 23
Nora	Dec. 24	Feb. 16
Novara**	Feb. 10	Mar. 2
Perseus	Jan. 4	Mar. 8
Rheina	Dec. 26	Feb. 16
Talamachus	Dec. 30	Feb. 16
Telesias	Jan. 9	Feb. 25
Teucer	Jan. 29	Mar. 26

FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.	Sailed	*Due
Aki Maru	Jan. 11	Mar. 4
Monteagle	Jan. 5	Feb. 18
Tamba Maru	Jan. 25	Feb. 22
Yokohama Maru	Feb. 4	Mar. 2

FROM NEW YORK	Sailed	*Due
City of Agren	Jan. 15	Mar. 10
City of Baroda	Nov. 29	Feb. 18
City of Bristol	Nov. 25	Feb. 29
City of Lincoln	Jan. 31	Mar. 30
Denbigh Hall	Dec. 18	Feb. 29
Egremont Castle	Nov. 6	Feb. 25
Grena	Nov. 24	Feb. 25
Indraghiri	Dec. 17	Feb. 15
Kashanaba	Dec. 25	Mar. 6
Linchon	Jan. 10	Mar. 15
Royal Prince	Oct. 24	Feb. 20
St. Patrick	Oct. 24	Feb. 20
Tottori Maru	Dec. 24	Feb. 10
Welsh Prince	Nov. 12	Feb. 30

FROM CHRISTIANIA	Sailed	*Due
Ceylon	Feb. 7	Mar. 16
Sumatra	Jan. 8	Feb. 29

FROM MARSEILLES	Sailed	*Due
Amazona	Jan. 28	Feb. 24
Antiquite	Jan. 9	Feb. 12

FROM GOTHENBURG	Sailed	*Due
Chile	Dec. 8	Feb. 15

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.	Sailed	*Due
Canada Maru	Feb. 6	Mar. 10
Nippon Maru	Jan. 22	Feb. 30
Panama Maru	Jan. 7	Feb. 12
Shinyo Maru	Feb. 9	Mar. 17
Tenyo Maru	Jan. 8	Feb. 18

*Due date is approximate
**Transshipment from Colombo

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co's	For River Ports
str. Taichang Maru, Capt. Y. Kurikawa, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Friday, February 11, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.	

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The str.	For River Ports
Kiangyung, Capt. W. McIlwain, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.	

In the Courts

Important Building Litigation

A suit over the building being erected by Mr. E. I. Ezra at Nanking and Kiangse Roads was begun yesterday, in the British Supreme Court, before Sir Haviland de Sausmarez. The suit was brought by Mr. Maurice Benjamin, lessee of the Olivier Building, which is next door to the Ezra lot.

Mr. H. P. Wilkinson appeared for plaintiff and Mr. R. F. C. Master for defendant.

Plaintiff's claim was for:—

(1) An injunction restraining defendant, his servants, and agents, from obstructing or otherwise interfering with the plaintiff's right of way over an alleyway leading from Nanking Road, a public road, southwards along the Western side of the plaintiff's premises Nos. 21 and 18 Nanking Road.

(2) An injunction restraining defendant, his contractors, servants and workmen from erecting buildings on the Western side of the plaintiff's said premises, Nos. 21 and 18 Nanking Road, so as to obstruct or diminish the access of light and air to the plaintiff's windows or any of them.

(3) Damages and costs.

Particulars

1.—The Plaintiff was at the time of the acts hereinafter complained of and is the lessee under a lease dated the 5th day of December 1908 from Arthur David Sassoon his executors administrators and assigns, as extended on the 8th day of November 1909, and as further extended on the 30th day of September 1913, and is possessed of "The whole of the premises known as No. 21 Nanking Road, Shanghai formerly leased to Messrs. Cheong Shing and Co., as in the lease described, and the appurtenances thereof.

2.—The Plaintiff was and is the lessee under a lease dated the 8th day of September 1909 from Arthur David Sassoon his executors administrators and assigns, as extended on the 30th day of September 1913, and is possessed of "The premises in the Nanking Road formerly occupied by the Family Hotel" as in the lease described, and the appurtenances thereof.

3.—The Plaintiff by virtue of a grant and licence in writing dated the 24th day of August 1910 and given to him by and on behalf of the then owner (as well of the demised premises hereinafter referred to) as of the next adjoining premises on the western side thereof known as No. 24a and 25 Nanking Road, was at the time of the acts hereinafter complained of, and is, entitled to use and enjoy, and has up to the said time for himself his tenants and servants whereon at all times during the term of the said leases of the said demised premises to pass and repass and to carry goods and merchandise.

4.—The Plaintiff was and is entitled to the said right of way and to the use of the same, as a way of necessity giving access to offices and shops part of the said demised premises, as necessary and convenient for the use occupation and enjoyment of such offices and shops, and as the only means of access thereto from the Nanking Road aforesaid to the doors opened by the Plaintiff by the leave and licence of the then owner as well of the said demised premises as of the said premises next adjoining.

5.—(a) The Plaintiff and the occupiers before him of the said demised premises have as of right and without interruption for twenty

Wounded Soldiers Beg for Love Tales



MISS GERTRUDE TOMALIN

New York, Dec. 31.—"Wounded soldiers yearn above all else for love stories. I suppose it is because of the dreadful monotony of trench life," said Miss Gertrude Tomalin, a pretty young Englishwoman, who has just come to this country from France, where she entertained wounded "Tommys" in a base hospital under the auspices of the London Three Arts Club. While here Miss Tomalin will give a few charity entertainments to raise funds for the purchase of love stories for the wounded soldiers.

years before the date of this action enjoyed and used light and air to and for the said demised premises through the windows on the western side thereof and the Plaintiff is entitled by prescription to the access and use of such light and air through the said windows.

(b) Alternatively the Plaintiff is entitled to the access and use of such light and air through the said windows as aforesaid by virtue of Covenants of the Landlord expressed or implied in the said leases respectively of the said demised premises.

6.—In or about the month of December, 1913, the Defendant purchased from the said Arthur David Sassoon his executors and administrators, and became the owner of, the said demised premises, subject to all rights of the Plaintiff as lessee as aforesaid. In or about the said month of December, 1913 the Defendant purchased and became the owner of the premises next adjoining the said demised premises and on the western side thereof, subject to all rights of the Plaintiff as heretofore pleaded as lessee as aforesaid.

7.—The Defendant on the 18th day of November, 1915, wrongfully and by force obstructed the said way by shutting, locking and barricading the said doors of the western side of the said demised premises which give access to the said way.

8.—The Defendant has ever since continued and maintained, and intends to continue and maintain, the said obstruction.

9.—The Defendant is about to erect buildings on the western side of the said demised premises which will, if not stopped, materially diminish the light and air coming through the said windows.

10.—The Plaintiff has suffered damage by reason of the acts hereinbefore complained of.

Statement of Defence

1.—The Defendant admits that by virtue of a memorandum in writing dated the 30th day of September, 1913 the premises referred to in paragraph one of the Plaintiff's Particulars of Claim were let by the Administrator of the Estate of Arthur David Sassoon deceased to the Plaintiff for a term of two years and five months upon the terms and conditions therein referred to. The Defendant denies the other allegations of fact contained in the same paragraph.

2.—The Defendant admits that by virtue of a memorandum in writing dated the 30th day of September, 1913 the premises referred to in paragraph two of the Plaintiff's Particulars of Claim were let by the Administrator of the Estate of Arthur David Sassoon deceased to the Plaintiff for a term of two years and five months upon the terms and conditions therein referred to. The Defendant denies the other allegations of fact contained in the same paragraph.

3.—With reference to paragraph three of the same Particulars the Defendant denies that the then owner of the said premises gave such grant or licence to the Plaintiff as is alleged and further denies that the Plaintiff was at the time of the acts

complained of or is now entitled to use and enjoy a right of way as alleged for himself, his tenants or servants or at all. The Defendant admits that for some time past persons have obtained access to the premises of the Plaintiff through the doors referred to by what was formerly a private passage-way belonging to the Defendant and the Defendant did not object as he might have done to such use so long as he did not require the passage way for building purposes. No consideration was ever given by the Plaintiff to the Defendant or his predecessors in title to the said premises for the use and enjoyment of the privileges claimed by the plaintiff, and if any permission has ever been granted to the plaintiff which the defendant does not admit such permission was and is revocable at any time and the defendant requiring to use the said land to erect buildings thereon has refused and does refuse to permit the continued use of his land to give access to plaintiff's premises as aforesaid.

4.—The Plaintiff was not and is not entitled to the said right of way, and to the use of the same as a way of necessity giving access to offices and shops part of the premises leased to him as necessary and convenient for the use and occupation of such offices and shops, nor as the only means of access thereto from the Nanking Road by doors as alleged or at all.

5.—The Defendant denies that the

Plaintiff and the occupiers before him of the said premises leased to him have as of right and without interruption for twenty years before the date of this action enjoyed and used the light and air to and for the said premises through the windows on the Western side thereof and further says even if there had been such uninterrupted enjoyment no title by prescription would have been acquired thereto.

6.—The Defendant admits that the Plaintiff is entitled by virtue of the covenant for quiet enjoyment implied in the said leases to the Plaintiff to the access and use of light and air through the windows.

7.—The defendant admits that in December, 1913 he became the owner of the premises occupied by the Plaintiff subject to the existing leases thereof to the Plaintiff. The Defendant further admits that in December 1913 he became the owner of the premises adjoining the premises leased to the Plaintiff on the Western side thereof and also admits that he as such owner is subject to such rights to light as the Plaintiff as Lessee is entitled to under the implied covenants for quiet enjoyment in his said Leases. The Defendant denies that he as such owner

or at all is subject to the right of way pleaded by the Plaintiff.

8.—The Defendant admits barricading the doors referred to by the Plaintiff in paragraph seven of his Particulars of Claim but denies such barricading was wrongful or done by force. The Defendant further says that the Plaintiff had ample notice of the Defendant's intention so to do.

9.—The Defendant admits paragraph eight of the Particulars of Claim.

10.—The Defendant admits that he is about to erect buildings on the Western side of portion of the premises now occupied by the Plaintiff but denies that such buildings will materially or at all diminish the light and air coming through the windows referred to by the Plaintiff in his Particulars of Claim.

11.—The Defendant denies that the Plaintiff has suffered damage by reason of the acts complained of in the Particulars of Claim or at all.

Counsel's Arguments

The statement of claim and particulars, and the defence having been read, Mr. Wilkinson said his first allegation was that plaintiff was lessee of these premises under extensions leases granted by the predecessors in title to the defendant. The answer amounted to an admission of the last extension of the lease, presumably to plead that plaintiff's

interest in the windows and doors, etc., was a short and modern one. Mr. Wilkinson then handed His Lordship a file of correspondence since 1910 in reference to the property. Such licence as plaintiff had obtained could not be withdrawn unreasonably, but as the result of defendant's actions as stated in the claim plaintiff might have been involved in a heavy damage suit. The licence was good for the time of plaintiff's lease.

Reduced to the question of fact, it was a question of whether defendant was blocking or going to block light into plaintiff's premises. When the question of defendant's improvement scheme came up, plaintiff understood that roads were to be built from Kiangse to Szechuen Road, and that defendant intended commencing building operations at once. There was in fact a notification of Mr. Ezra's views in the North China Daily News, which article pointed out the benefits of the scheme to the public. When the dispute arose plaintiff offered to arbitrate the matter but defendant absolutely refused to have anything to do with this suggestion. In November last plaintiff claimed Tis. 9,000 damages in a letter to Mr. Ezra. He received a reply from defendant's brother—"I have spoken to Edward on the question of your Tis. 9,000 claim. He considers this figure monstrous and feels that you are

(Continued on Page 12)

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Union Building, corner of Canton Road and Bund
Telephone 2331

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Miles			Mail	Mail
3	5	0	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	102	18
8.30	16.35		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Peking	8.44	18.55
11.25	9.10		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Peking	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Peking	5.03	15.53
			dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Peking	4.55	15.45
11.45	19.25		dep. Mukden	arr. Tientsin	1	101
Mail	Mail					
102	2		dep. Mukden	arr. Tientsin	1.00	19.27
Sat. & Sun.	Wed. & Thurs.	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-East	1.25	1.25
9.35	0.01		dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-East	1.10	1.10
4.45	14.27		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	1.01	1.01
4.55	18.34	434				
5.03	18.41					

Local	Mail				Local	Mail
5	3		dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin	15.32	19.56
7.30	12.30		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin	15.22	19.46
7.40	12.40	271	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin	15.02	19.26
8.00	13.00		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin	11.57	15.23
11.48	16.30	78	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin	9.17	12.15
15.12	19.38	149	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin	6.30	9.06
18.16	22.41	221	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin		
			dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin	6.10	17.42
7.30	23.01	266	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin	5.56	15.12
10.09	1.28		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin	1.04	12.41
12.30	3.49	319	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin	0.54	12.26
12.45	3.59		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin	22.00	10.02
15.36	6.55	378	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin	19.35	7.40
17.46	9.03	421	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin		
			dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin	19.15	2.50
6.00	9.23		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin	14.52	15.25
11.30	13.18	523	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin	14.42	14.18
11.50	13.28		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin	11.11	8.51
18.02	17.07	611	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin	9.45	6.50
19.53	18.23	62	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin		

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hanchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, November 1915.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN"

ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

TIMES							TIMES							
STATIONS	2	4	6	8	10	12	STATIONS	1	3	5	7	9	11	
	Local Mixed a.m.	Fast a.m.	Slow a.m.	Coolie Goods a.m.	Ex- Press p.m.	Local Mixed p.m.		Local Mixed a.m.	Fast a.m.	Slow a.m.	Coolie Goods a.m.	Ex- press p.m.	Local Mixed p.m.	
Shanghai South	dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	2.30	Zah Kou	dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	3.10	3.50
Sung Kiang	arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	Hangchow	arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	3.26	4.18
Lu Shui	arr.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	Chang An	arr.		7.55	8.55	10.13	3.36	4.25
Lu Shui	dep.		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	Chang An	dep.		8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	4.58
Yeh Zai	arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	Yeh Zai	arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	5.37
Yeh Zai	dep.		7.30	10.19	1.45	1.46	Lu Shui	arr.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	5.47
Yeh Zai	arr.		8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	Lu Shui	dep.		10.09	11.43	2.45	5.22	7.38
Yeh Zai	arr.		8.40	10.58	12.31	2.39	Lu Shui	arr.		7.40	10.12	1.55	5.01	5.56
Chang An	arr.		9.38	11.33	1.17	5.53	Lu Shui	dep.		8.18	10.36	12.20	5.37	5.47
Hangchow	arr.		11.18	12.28	2.30	5.53	Sung Kiang	arr.		9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	5.39
Hangchow	dep.		11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	Sung Kiang	dep.		10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	5.52
Zah Kou	arr.		11.55	12.57	3.05	6.30	Shanghai South	arr.		11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	7.15

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU

ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 16 18 20 22 24						STATIONS						
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	
Kan Zen Chiao ...	dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.35	3.05	6.35	Zah Kou	dep.	9.10			5.10
Kan Sheng Wen ...	arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48	Hangchow	arr.	9.19			5.23
Kan Sheng Wen ...	dep.	8.04	10.34	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.59	Hangchow	dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10
Hangchow	arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00	Kan Sheng Wen ...	arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20
Hangchow	dep.	8.21				3.40		Kan Sheng Wen ...	dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.25
Zah Kou	arr.	8.45				4.10		Kan Zen Chiao ...	arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.38

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up

(Main Line)

Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS.	STATIONS.																
	1 2 3 4				5 6 7 8				9 10 11 12								
	Fast	Local	Local	Class	Local	Express	Local	Local	Express	Night Express	Local	Local	Night Express				
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.			A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH	dep.	7.35	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	1.00	1.30	1.55	2.30	2.55	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00
Nanking..	arr.	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	1.00	1.30	1.55	2.30	2.55	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30
SOOCHOW ..	dep.	8.30	9.00	9.30	1.00	1.30	1.55	2.30	2.55	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00
WUHSI ..	arr.	9.00	9.30	1.00	1.30	1.55	2.30	2.55	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.00	10.30	1.00	1.30	1.55	2.30	2.55	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30
SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	11.00	11.30	1.00	1.30	1.55	2.30	2.55	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30
CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.30	12.00	1.00	1.30	1.55	2.30	2.55	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30
WUHSI ..	arr.	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	1.55	2.30	2.55	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30
SHANGHAI NORTH	dep.	12.30	1.00	1.30	1.55	2.30	2.55	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00
CHANGCHOW	arr.	1.00	1.30	1.55	2.30	2.55	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30
WUHSI ..	dep.	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00
SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30
CHANGCHOW	dep.	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00
WUHSI ..	arr.	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30
SHANGHAI NORTH	dep.	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00
CHANGCHOW	arr.	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30
WUHSI ..	dep.	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00
SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30
CHANGCHOW	dep.	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00
WUHSI ..	arr.	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30
SHANGHAI NORTH	dep.	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	1.55
CHANGCHOW	arr.	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	1.55	2.00
WUHSI ..	dep.	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	1.55	2.00	2.30
SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	1.55	2.00	2.30	2.55
CHANGCHOW	dep.	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	1.55	2.00	2.30	2.55	3.00
WUHSI ..	arr.	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	1.55	2.00	2.30	2.55	3.00	3.30
SHANGHAI NORTH	dep.	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	1.55	2.00	2.30	2.55	3.00	3.30	3.55
CHANGCHOW	arr.	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	1.55	2.00	2.30	2.55	3.00	3.30	3.55	4.00
WUHSI ..	dep.	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	1.55	2.00	2.30	2.55	3.00	3.30	3.55	4.00	4.30
SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	1.55	2.00	2.30	2.55	3.00	3.30	3.55	4.00	4.30	4.55
CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	1.55	2.00	2.30	2.55	3.00	3.30	3.55	4.00	4.30	4.55	5.00
WUHSI ..	arr.	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	1.55	2.00	2.30	2.55	3.00	3.30	3.55	4.00	4.30	4.55	5.00	5.30
SHANGHAI NORTH	dep.	12.30	1.00	1.30	1.55	2.00	2.30	2.55	3.00	3.30	3.55	4.00	4.30	4.55	5.00	5.30	5.55
CHANGCHOW	arr.	1.00	1.30	1.55	2.00	2.30	2.55	3.00	3.30	3.55	4.00	4.30	4.55	5.00	5.30	5.55	6.00
WUHSI ..	dep.	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	8.55
SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	8.55	9.00
CHANGCHOW	dep.	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	8.55	9.00	9.30
WUHSI ..	arr.	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	8.55	9.00	9.30	9.55
SHANGHAI NORTH	dep.	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	8.55	9.00	9.30	9.55	10.00
CHANGCHOW	arr.	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	8.55	9.00	9.30	9.55	10.00	10.30
WUHSI ..	dep.	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	8.55	9.00	9.30	9.55	10.00	10.30	10.55
SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	8.55	9.00	9.30	9.55	10.00	10.30	10.55	11.00
CHANGCHOW	dep.	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	8.55	9.00	9.30	9.55	10.00	10.30	10.55	11.00	11.30
WUHSI ..	arr.	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	8.55	9.00	9.30	9.55	10.00	10.30	10.55	11.00	11.30	11.55
SHANGHAI NORTH	dep.	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	8.55	9.00	9.30	9.55	10.00	10.30	10.55	11.00	11.30	11.55	12.00
CHANGCHOW	arr.	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	8.55	9.00	9.30	9.55	10.00	10.30	10.55	11.00	11.30	11.55	12.00	12.30
WUHSI ..	dep.	7.30	8.00	8.30	8.55	9.00	9.30	9.55	10.00	10.30	10.55	11.00	11.30	11.55	12.00	12.30	12.55
SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	8.00	8.30	8.55	9.00	9.30	9.55	10.00	10.30	10.55	11.00	11.30	11.55	12.00	12.30	12.55	1.00
CHANGCHOW	dep.	8.30	9.00	9.30	9.55	10.00	10.30	10.55	11.00	11.30	11.55	12.00	12.30	12.55	1.00	1.30	1.55
WUHSI ..	arr.	9.00	9.30	9.55	10.00	10.30	10.55	11.00	11.30	11.55	12.00	12.30	12.55	1.00	1.30	1.55	1.55
SHANGHAI NORTH	dep.	9.30	10.00	10.30	10.55	11.00	11.30	11.55	12.00	12.30	12.55	1.00	1.30	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
CHANGCHOW	arr.	10.00	10.30	10.55	11.00	11.30	11.55	12.00	12.30	12.55	1.00	1.30	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
WUHSI ..	dep.	10.30	11.00	11.30	11.55	12.00	12.30	12.55	1.00	1.30	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	11.00	11.30	11.55	12.00	12.30	12.55	1.00	1.30	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
CHANGCHOW	dep.	11.30	12.00	12.30	12.55	1.00	1.30	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
WUHSI ..	arr.	12.00	12.30	12.55	1.00	1.30	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
SHANGHAI NORTH	dep.	12.30	1.00	1.30	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
CHANGCHOW	arr.	1.00	1.30	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
WUHSI ..	dep.	1.30	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	2.00	2.30	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55
CHANGCHOW	dep.	2.30	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.55
WUHSI ..	arr.	3.00	3.30	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55
SHANGHAI NORTH	dep.	3.30	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55
CHANGCHOW	arr.	4.00	4.30	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55
WUHSI ..	dep.	4.30	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55
SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	5.00	5.30	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55
CHANGCHOW	dep.	5.30	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55
WUHSI ..	arr.	6.00	6.30	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
SHANGHAI NORTH	dep.	6.30	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
CHANGCHOW	arr.	7.00	7.30	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55
WUHSI ..	dep.	7.30	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55
SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	8.00	8.30	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55
CHANGCHOW	dep.	8.30	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55					

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Will sell within their salesroom
134-135A, Szechuen Road,ON
Saturday, the 12th inst.
at 10 a.m.Superior Household Furniture
and Effects.Drawing room Suites, Dining
room Suites, Bed room Suites,
Central Table, Bookcases, Roll-
top Desks, Ladies' Desks, Office
Chairs, Single and Double
office Files, Jardinieres, Silver
Cabinets, Brass Fenders and
Coal Scuttles, Fancy Vases,
Tientsin Carpets, and a few lots
of E.P. Ware, such as Forks,
Knives, Spoons, etc., etc.

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Have been favoured with instruc-
tions from

THE CONCERNED

To sell within the Residence
No 12a, Keeble Gardens
(near Hongkew Park)On Tuesday, 15th February, 1916
Commencing at 10.30 a.m.

The whole of the

Substantial and Superior
Household Furniture

Contained therein, comprising:

Mirror-back Hat Stand, Card
Table, Tientsin Carpet, Rugs, Fire
Fender, Coal Box, Pictures, Side
Board, Cellarettes, Extension Din-
ing Table, Dining Chairs,
Jardinieres, Book Case, Table
Linen, Fine Dinner and Dessert
Service, Tea Crockery, Glass Ware,
Good E. P. Ware and Cutlery,
Brass Incense Burner and Orna-
ments, Bedroom Suites complete,
Dressing Table with Bevelled
Mirror, Chest of Drawers, Wash-
stands, Mirror Door Wardrobes,
Toilet Sets, Single Bedsteads,
Curtains, Carpets, etc., etc.and
One Cabinet Singer Sewing
Machine.

Electric Fittings.

And a long line of useful Sundries.
On view Saturday and Sunday,
when Catalogues will be ready.

8713

MADAME CECILE

Ladies' Dress Maker

Latest Models

Style and Fit Guaranteed.

A trial order solicited

42, East Broadway

8544

NEWLY OPENED

MADAME PRONAY'S

Millinery Department,

17, Nanking Road

Latest Models

Style and Fit Guaranteed.

8554

Business and Official
- - - Notices - - -

REMOVAL NOTICE

We have removed our
offices and godown to
73, Szechuen Road, in
the building adjoining
the Noel, Murray
Auction Rooms.

GARNER, QUELCH & Co.

Wine Merchants

Telephone 2021

73, Szechuen Road

Whose Goods Sell
Best in China?Ask yourself the names of the biggest
advertisers and you have the answer.We are advertising special-
ists. We write, translate and
place advertisements in all
the leading papers of China
and the Orient.We design and print pam-
phlets, posters, showcards and
calendars; employ only the
best artists, the most ex-
perienced translators.

CAN WE HELP YOU?

Our Representative Calls
on Request.CHESTER, COWEN & Co.
1a, Jinkee Road. Tel. 3449.HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Notice is hereby given that the
Register of Shares of the Corpora-
tion, at this branch, will be closed
from the 7th to the 19th February,
both days inclusive, during which
period no transfer of shares can be
effected.By order of the Court of Directors,
A. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Shanghai, 24th January, 1916.

8571

NOTICE

The Firm of

WALTER DUNN & Co.

have moved to
new premises

No. A133, Szechuen Road

Telephone 805



Willard
Get Ready for Winter
The one best way to get results from your
storage battery this winter is to let us tell
you how. Come in any time.
H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.
TEL. 2686
Free inspection of any battery at any time

PUBLIC NOTICE

The undersigned hereby gives
notice that it has opened an office at
No. 13, Nanking Road, Shanghai,
as a branch of *Western Electric
Company* of New York, and will
conduct its telephone and electrical
supply business in China henceforth
from the Shanghai office.Notice is hereby given that
Arnhold, Karberg & Co. are no
longer agents for *Western Electric
Company*, as from December 8th,
1915.

Western Electric Company.

8688

In the Courts

(Continued from Page 11)

trying to take advantage of him.
He is very much annoyed." This
caused the break in the negotiations
and was followed by the barricading
complained of, which was completed
without a minute's notice being given
to plaintiff. Naturally it placed Mr.
Benjamin in a very serious position.
Mr. Ezra's action putting him entirely
in the wrong with his sub-tenants.
In the matter of coming to an
arrangement plaintiff had done his
best in offering to arbitrate.

Plaintiff Gives Evidence

Plaintiff was then called. The pre-
mises, he said, had formerly been run
as a family hotel. One couple still in
the building had been there 32 years.
Witness improved the property by
turning an open space into what was
now Fiedler's cafe, which cost several
thousand taels. Obtaining permission,
he also built three doors in the alley-
way between his premises and the
former Mercury building. These
doors were for the Shanghai Stores,
Fiedler's cafe, and a paper godown,
and were essential to all these con-
cerns. He had no notice that they
were ever objected to by Sassoon's.
When Ezra bought the building in
1913 witness understood three large
new buildings were to be erected.
Defendant absolutely refused arbitra-
tion and said he did not want anybody
to teach him his business. Witness
offered to go to either Moorhead and
Halse or Lowe, Bingham and Mat-
thews. His claim of Tls. 9,000 was the
result of a very rough and immediate
calculation. He expected defendant to
bring it down to half, or, may be,
Tls. 7,000 or Tls. 8,000. Mr. Ezra was
not a man who would say "O.K. Pay
the full amount." Witness was still
willing to let the matter go to arbitra-
tion. The alleyway doors were first
barricaded and blocked up, and later
padlocked and fenced. Before the
dispute Mr. Ezra had told him there
was no necessity to close the doors.Cross-examined by Mr. Master,
plaintiff said he had put inTHE CENTRAL GARAGE
CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day
and Night.

Telephone 3809.

Customs Notification
No. 844The Custom House will be
closed, and the shipment and
delivery of cargo suspended,
on Saturday, the 12th February,
the day fixed by the Government
as a Commemoration Day.F. S. UNWIN,
Commissioner of Customs.Custom House,
Shanghai, 8th February, 1916

8700

BURLINGTON
HOTEL173, Bubbling Well Road,
Shanghai.

Rooms Single and En Suite to let.

With Home Comforts.

EXCELLENT CUISINE

VERY REASONABLE RATES

8608

British Government 5 Per Cent.
Exchequer Bonds.H. B. M.'s Treasury have given
notice of an unlimited issue of
Exchequer Bonds bearing interest
at 5% per annum, to be issued at
par and redeemable in five years,
free of all taxes to foreign residents.
Bonds are in denominations of
£5, £20, £50 and £100.The Hongkong & Shanghai
Banking Corporation are prepared
to telegraph applications for the
Bonds free of charge. Further
particulars can be obtained at the
Bank.For the HONGKONG &
SHANGHAI BANKING COR-
PORATION,A. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Shanghai, 17th January, 1916.

8690

The Charity Organization Com-
mittee, appointed by the
Municipal Council.The Charity Organization Com-
mittee have on their books the follow-
ing cases seeking employment:-

Accountants	2
Clerks	42
Typists	2
Overseers	18
Stenographers	8
Watchmen	8
Printer	1

Will any firms having situations
vacant kindly communicate with:-R. B. WOOD,
Secretary

8872

MEDICAL

MRS. REIZNICK, 65, Szechuen
Road, Midwife, with 25 years'
experience, is open to attend
patients. Best references.

8695

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls.
1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-
class real estate security. China
Realty Company, Ltd.

8656

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-
siderable experience in legal, con-
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-
mercial and official translation
work, undertakes translation in
English and Chinese of agreements,
petitions, letters, legal documents,
advertisements, and commercial
documents, etc. Please apply to
Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a, Peking
Road, or P. D. 131, Haining Road,
opposite West End Lane.

1533

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be PrepaidReplies must be
called for

SITUATIONS WANTED

A YOUNG LADY (Russian)
wishes position in a family to look
after children or to accompany
family to America. First-class
reference given. Apply to Box
237, THE CHINA PRESS.

8693

POSITION of salesman or collect-
or wanted by a young European.
Speaks Chinese fluently. Excellent
references. Apply to Box 259,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8719-F-12

POSITION WANTED, by
Hawaiian, as godown-keeper,
watchman or cook, with 38 years
experience. Apply to Box 240,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8698

LADY STENOGRAPHER
(Neutral) at present employed,
open for engagement after the 15th.
Recommended by present employers.
Reply to Box 247, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8706

A YOUNG, smart, and quiet,
educated Chinese gentleman, with
experience in import and export
Co., wants to be a compradore for
American products. Please apply
to Box 239, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8697-F-13

SITUATIONS VACANT

NURSE WANTED to look after
one child. Apply to Box 257,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8718-F-13

NURSE REQUIRED at once;
Eurasian, or good Japanese amah;
one child. Apply to Box 258,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8718

WANTED, a foreign nursery
governess for three American
children (Country). Address, J.
W. Nichols, 1, Avenue Road,
Shanghai.

8721-F-10

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED a flat, 2-3 rooms with
bathroom and kitchen attached; or
small house; Western district pre-
ferred; by German family. Apply
to Box 235, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8691

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, rooms for offices or
showrooms in immediate neighbour-
hood of Avenue Edward VII and
the Bund. Moderate terms. Apply
to Markt & Co. (Shanghai), Ltd.,
89-91, Rue Montauban.

8606

HOUSES TO LET

HOUSE TO SUB-LET, from
March, 4-roomed-house, 2 attic
rooms, servants' quarters and
electric light. French-town, 10
minutes walk from Race Course.
Rent Tls. 40 per month. Apply to
Box 252, THE CHINA PRESS.

8712-F-12

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, two match rifles, with
aperture sights, in good condition:
Tls. 25 and Tls. 45. Apply to
Box 260, THE CHINA PRESS.

8720-F-12

WANTED, two telephone shares.
Apply to Box 254, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8714

GEYSER FOR SALE, used only
nine months. Please apply to Box
249, THE CHINA PRESS.

8708-F-11

WANTED to buy, one first-class
horse or pony for heavyweight, also
one second-hand brougham for
China pony. Apply to Box 250,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8710-F-16

APARTMENTS

Estb. 1900. Tel. 580.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE

ROOMS WITH BOARD

BY DAY OR MONTH.

Mrs. Nazer, 32, N. Soochow Rd.

Houseboat for Hire

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full
board, from \$55. Table Board-
ers \$45 per month. Centrally
situated. Proprietress personally
supervises the Kitchen.

Telephone 3482

TO LET, with board, for four
months from 1st March, in private
house, two well-furnished rooms
(dining-sitting, and bedroom with
bathroom attached), both opening
on to large verandah overlooking
garden, facing south, Western
district, close to trams, telephone;
meals served in own room. Apply
to Box 178, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8697-F-11-13-18

TO LET, with first-class board
and attendance, double and single,
exceptionally well-furnished bed-
rooms; bathrooms attached, with
hot and cold water. Good Central
location, 'phone, lift and all con-
veniences, at very reasonable rates.
Apply to Box 230, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8681

TO LET, very large room, also
smaller room, with bathrooms
attached, facing Race Course.
Terms moderate, 45, Bubbling
Well Road.

8717-F-29

TO LET (one minute from
Garden Bridge), comfortable bed-
room and bathroom, with breakfast;
private family; telephone; \$40
rent. Apply to Box 255, THE
CHINA PRESS.

8716

TO LET, a large front room with
verandah, suitable for bachelor;
328, Avenue Joffre. Table boarders
are also desired.

8704

ZU vermieten bei familie im
Central der Stadt ein freundliches
zimmer mit voller pension. Apply
to Box 188, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8696-F-15

TO LET, in private German
family, one well-furnished bed-
room, with bathroom and verandah
attached, Hongkew district. Apply
to Box 248, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8707

TO LET, in Nos. 8, 9 and 11
Quinsan Gardens, comfortable
furnished rooms with board.
Reasonable terms.

8668-F-29

EDUCATIONAL

GERMAN LADY wishes to give
lessons in German language. Apply
to Box 244, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8704-F-13

MOTOR?
WEST 1090.
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.Amusement Advertising
will be found on
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